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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1929-30

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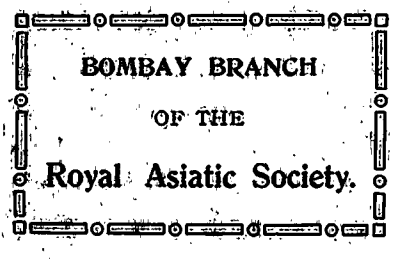

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1929-30.

Appointments.	Name of officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	1st April to 1st June 1929.
	The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E.	2nd June to 29th October 1929.
	The Hon'ble Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	30th October 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E.	1st April to 1st June 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.	2nd June 1929 to 24th September 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bruce, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.	25th September 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden	1st April to 15th November 1929.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	16th November 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.	1st April to 5th April 1929.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey	6th April to 7th August 1929.
	Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E	8th August to 17th December 1929.
	Lieutenant P. C. Hailey	18th December 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Officer-in-Charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major R. N. G. Scott, O.B.E.	1st April to 30th November 1929.
	Major P. A. Meade, M.C.	1st December 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	1st April to 20 h October 1929.
	Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla.	21st to 25th October 1929.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	26th October to 14th November 1929.
	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	15th November 1929 to 31st March 1930.

Appointments.	Name of officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Loralai .	Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1929 to 2nd April 1929.
	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	3rd April 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Major G. L. Betham, M.C. .	1st April to 15th August 1929
	Lieutenant S. M. Khurshid (in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob).	16th August to 15th October 1929.
	Captain R. R. Burnett . .	16th October 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Political Agent, Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .	1st April to 1st June 1929.
	Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A. .	2nd June to 7th August 1929.
	Captain R. R. Burnett . .	8th August to 24th September 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .	25th September to 20th November 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden .	21st November 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Political Agent, Chagai and Deputy Commissioner, Shorarud.	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	1st April to 23rd May 1929.
	Captain D. R. Smith . .	28th May to 9th July 1929.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, M.V.O.	10th July to 9th August 1929.
	Captain H. M. Poulton . .	10th August to 30th October 1929.
	Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue .	31st October to 27th November 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams . .	28th November 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Captain R. R. Burnett . .	1st April to 7th August 1929.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey . .	8th August to 30th November 1929.
	Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue .	1st December 1929 to 31st March 1930.

Appointments.	Name of officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Lieutenant S. M. Khurshid	1st April to 25th May 1929.
	Sardar Bahadur Gurdit Singh	26th May to 4th September 1929.
	Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla.	5th September to 9th November 1929.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey	2nd December 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.I.E., I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Loralai).	1st April 1929.
	Captain Faiz Muhammad Khan	2nd April 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain H. M. Poulton	1st April 1929 to 28th May 1929.
	Lieutenant S. M. Khurshid	29th May 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Assistant to Political Agent, Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.	Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue	1st April to 9th August 1929.
	Captain R. R. Burnett	10th August 1929.
	Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Khan.	11th August to 24th September 1929.
	Captain R. R. Burnett	25th September to 12th October 1929.
	Seth Kishen Chand	13th October to 4th November 1929.
	Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Khan.	5th November to 17th December 1929.
	Mr. W. le B. Egerton, I.C.S.	18th December 1929 to 27th February 1930.
	Lieut.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kalat.)	28th February to 31st March 1930.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and ex-officio Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain D. R. Smith	1st April to 27th May 1929.
	Captain C. E. G. Hope	28th May to 15th July 1929.
	Captain D. R. Smith	16th July to 27th July 1929.
	Captain C. E. G. Hope	28th July 1929 to 3rd January 1930.
	Captain V. M. H. Cox	4th January to 31st March 1930.

Appointments.	Name of officer.	Period.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.	1st to 11th April 1929.
	Lieut-Col. J. Husband, I.M.S.	12th April to 15th September 1929.
	Lieut.-Col. R. F. D. MacGregor	16th September 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta	Major R. L. Vance, I.M.S.	1st April to 29th June 1929.
	Major A. G. Wells, D.S.O.	30th June 1929 to 14th September 1929.
	Major R. L. Vance, I.M.S.	15th September 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi	Mr. F. G. Hardaker	1st April to 27th August 1929.
	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	28th August 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S.	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan.	1st April to 4th November 1929.
	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P.	5th November 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Major E. W. Hollands	1st April to 13th November 1929.
	Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan.	14th November 1929 to 31st March 1930.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. E. G. Hillier	1st April to 22nd November 1929.
	Major E. W. Hollands	23rd November 1929 to 27th February 1930.
	Mr. E. G. Hillier	28th February 1930 to 31st March 1930.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1930.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Border Affairs.*—Despite the disturbances in Afghanistan and the serious losses incurred by Agriculturists owing to locusts and a prolonged period of drought succeeded by heavy floods, there has been no departure from the normal in the conditions of comparative peace and quiet which have prevailed throughout the Province during the year.

In May *Ex*-King Amanullah and his brother Sardar Inayatullah Khan with their families and a retinue comprising some seventy persons crossed the border at Chaman as refugees. Though their arrival was totally unexpected prompt measures were taken for their accommodation and protection and the whole party were conveyed by special train to Bombay, where they remained until they embarked for abroad. The Afghan situation occasioned considerable anxiety to this Administration and its repercussions were felt throughout the Province, but most severely in the Quetta-Pishin District where a number of incidents which could not have been foreseen called for prompt action on the part of local authorities. An intensive propaganda was conducted amongst our frontier tribesmen and it was only owing to the vigilance, tact and firmness of district officers who enjoyed the loyal support of tribal Maliks and headmen that armed intervention by our tribesmen on an organized scale was averted.

In October 1929 the capture of Kandahar by King Muhammad Nadir Shah occasioned the influx to Chaman as refugees of a large number of Sakavis or followers of the Pretender Bacha Sakao. Owing to their enmity with the local Achakzais it was impossible to refuse them asylum

without exposing them to the risk of massacre. The whole contingent some 500 strong were therefore interned in Sibi and, with the consent of the Afghan Government, subsequently repatriated *viâ* Peshawar.

There occurred the usual quarrels and offences incidental to a wild and nomadic population living in an inhospitable country and though in the Quetta-Pishin District their number was greater than usual they did not present any special features.

The raids conducted against the Tarak Powindahs were undoubtedly due to the long standing Durrani-Ghilzai feud aggravated by a serious clash between Achakzais and Taraks in Shorawak which necessitated our passing the Tarak Powindah caravans through the heart of the Quetta-Pishin District in order, so far as possible, to avoid exposing them to attack while passing through country occupied by Achakzais.

The raids directed against the tribesmen of the Quetta-Pishin District were typical border thefts due to the large increase of arms amongst the transfrontier tribesmen, exceptional scarcity and paralysed trade. They were in no sense raids against Government nor were they directed against any particular tribe in the District.

Exceptional quiet prevailed on the Zhob border. A Hazara Mistri working on the road near Mina Bazaar was abducted by Mardanzais but was subsequently brought back by the Ghorezai Maliks.

A detachment of Zhob Militia under Lieut.-Col. G. W. Anderson was attacked by Sulemankhels near Inzare. Of the Militia Captain Honeyball was slightly wounded and one sepoy seriously so while several animals were hit. The Sulemankhel losses were not definitely ascertained. The attack was made by night, and the detachment was in considerable danger of being surrounded by the Sulemankhels who had occupied commanding features all round the camp. The Commandant however succeeded in extricating his party from this position under cover of darkness and the enemy dispersed before daybreak.

The extension of the Zhob Valley Railway to Fort Sandeman was opened to traffic in July 1929. It has proved very beneficial to the district as it provides work for local inhabitants and enables the cultivators to find new markets for their produce.

In the Loralai District there has been a recrudescence of murders in which Marris, Bugtis and Khetrans were concerned. The Tumandars of these tribes are co-operating with the Administration in its endeavours to put an end to these sanguinary feuds.

In February Sergeant Ives, one of a party of six British non-commissioned officers who had gone out shooting from the Loralai Cantonment to Wahar without informing the Civil Authorities, came into conflict with a Batezai shepherd named Ishaq. Sergeant Ives was shot dead while his assailant was seriously wounded.

Conditions on the Persian Border were on the whole satisfactory. In February Ali Mohammed and Nausherwan Baranzais with their families and following numbering some 700 persons entered British territory near Mand as refugees. The Baranzai leaders and their families were brought to Panjgur and there maintained under surveillance while the remainder were permitted to disperse.

No event of importance has occurred in the Chagai District.

2. *Indian States and Tribal territory.*—During the year the health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat has shown no improvement. Our relations both with His Highness and the Sardars have been maintained on the same cordial footing. The Wazir-i-Azam has continued to conduct the affairs of the State with prudence and ability, and was able to invest rupees two lakhs representing savings during the year.

There is still considerable room for improvement in the relations between the Marris and the Bugtis. The Marri Tumandar Nawab Muhammad Mehrulla Khan has definitely strengthened his hold over the tribe and shows every sign of becoming a strong Chief while the behaviour of the Marris apart from their feuds with the Khetrans and Bugtis has been satisfactory. A reconciliation had been effected between the Tumandar and the Bijarani headmen of Kohlu who had been disaffected for some years past.

Good progress was made during the year with the difficult case of the recalcitrant Saidani and Khiazai sections of the Shambani clan and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached in near future.

3. *Internal affairs.*—The Rabi crops and fruit trees were damaged by drought, adverse winds and severe cold, while

the Kharif crops in certain localities suffered from floods and heavy rains. Locusts also did some damage but more to the rabi than to kharif crops. The year was on the whole normal from the Agricultural point of view.

The construction at Mach of a Central Jail for long term prisoners at an estimated cost of rupees thirteen lacs was completed during the year.

The electrification of Quetta Town and Cantonment has been completed and has added greatly to the amenities of life. It is hoped that this source of power will make it possible to establish new local industries from which the public should benefit materially.

H. B. ST. JOHN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1929-30.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery is made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained un-changed.

*The land revenue demand of the Province for 1929-30 was Rs. 12,66,572 against Rs. 12,20,219 for 1928-29. Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,69,664 compared with Rs. 12,49,977 in 1928-29. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 11,25,997 against Rs. 11,05,926. There has thus been an increase both in the demand and actual collections an account of good harvests in some parts of the Province.

The subjoined table shows the details of areas sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.		Total.	Area harvested.		Total.
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed.		In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet surveyed.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1928-29 .	3,22,040	35,158	3,57,198	2,15,791	13,935	229,726
1929-30 .	3,58,861	39,797	3,98,658	2,06,856	13,850	220,706

This shows that although the total area sown was higher than that of the previous year, yet the area actually harvested was less, owing to paucity of rain and damage done by locusts.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled tahsils during the year under report was 57·64 against 67·01 in the previous year.

* See details in Appendices I to V.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,151 against Rs. 78,733 in the preceding year. Suspensions were granted during the year to the value of Rs. 60 as against Rs. 924 in 1928-29.

Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 50,647 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 48,155 in 1928-29.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 18,179.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The following table shows the collections for 1929-30 as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
From Nomads . . .	1,28,143	1,60,983
From permanent inhabitants .	71,824	62,848
Total .	1,99,967	2,23,831

This shows an increase of Rs. 23,864 over the collections of the previous year on account of an unusually large number of Powindahs entering British territory from Afghanistan.

**Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall at Quetta, Sibi and Nushki recording stations was below the average, while that at Harnai, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Mach (Bolan) was above the average. Individually however these places received a greater quantity of rain than was the case in the preceding year, except Quetta and Nushki, which did not maintain last year's rainfall. On the whole the Province did not fare well in the matter of rainfall.

In the Quetta-Pishin District the winter rains combined with snow were sufficient for agricultural purposes, while the Sibi District, except parts of the Shahrig and Kchlu Tahsils, had no complaints to make so far as rain was concerned. Loralai fared very well and a comparatively

* For details see Appendix VI.

larger area was brought under cultivation, yielding good harvests in both rabi and kharif. At the same time the paucity of timely rainfall in the Zhob District in the first quarter of the year caused a falling off in the outturn of the rabi crops. Chagai was the District which was hit particularly hard by lack of rain and in which both the rabi and kharif crops practically failed. *(For details of rainfall see Appendix VI.)

The whole Province was, with very few exceptions, visited by locusts, which did considerable damage to corps and fruit trees.

Scarcity and Famine.—The year was a specially bad one for the Chagai District where acute scarcity prevailed on account of the failure of both the rabi and kharif crops. This was due to both the inadequacy of rain and damage done by locusts during this and the two preceding years. Remissions of revenue, grazing tax, and takavi loans were consequently necessary. These were granted on a generous scale to help the people to tide over the abnormally difficult situation. The late winter rains however greatly eased the situation and held out prospects of a good rabi in 1930 which has fortunately been abundantly fulfilled.

In the Sibi District owing to deficient rainfall in the Shahrig and the Kohlu tahsils there was practically no cultivation in unirrigated areas, while there was a great decrease in the supply of water from perennial sources (*i.e.*, karezes and springs). This adversely affected cultivation in the irrigated areas. Locusts added their quota of damage to crops and grazing not only in the Shahrig and Kohlu tahsils but in the Sibi tahsil as well.

Even the Nasirabad tahsil did not escape, as the exceptionally heavy summer rains in the Mari and Bugti tribal country resulted in serious floods which destroyed dams and houses as well as livestock and crops in many villages. Partial remissions of land revenue and takavi loans were consequently granted, while special takavi loans aggregating Rs. 40,000 were also made to cultivators towards repairing and cleaning their water channels.

The economic conditions in the Mari and Bugti tribal areas were no better than those prevailing in the administered areas. The almost continuous drought since 1925 caused anxiety which was relieved during the summer months by the fall of heavy rain. The latter however brought down

exceptionally heavy floods causing considerable damage to dams, water channels, roads and standing crops, which resulted in the impoverishment of the two tribes. A special loan of no less than rupees one lac was therefore made to the tribes to help them in improving their economic position.

Conditions in the Zhob District were not as satisfactory as could be desired. Inadequate winter and spring rains, the visitation of large hordes of locusts and an unusually severe cold weather adversely affected the harvest. The scarcity of local grain was however supplemented by large supplies imported from India by the newly opened railway.

In other districts normal conditions continued to prevail.

Survey and Settlement.—There were no fresh settlement operations carried out during the year. A survey was however undertaken and completed in the Nasirabad tahsil of the land which was required to be obtained for the construction of branches and distributaries of the Khirtar canal. The present terms of settlement of the various districts will continue to remain in operation till the dates shown against them in the following table :—

Quetta	31st March	1938
Pishin	„	1939
Shahrig	„	1937
Sinjawi	„	1937
Nasirabad	1st July	1932

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.—The Government experimental Fruit Farm did fairly well during the year 1929-30, inspite of certain adverse conditions such as late frosts, locusts, and insufficiency of water due to the failure of a new oil engine.

The income and expenditure of the Farm as compared with the previous year amounted to the following figures :—

	Income.			*Expenditure.*			*Increase or decrease.*		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1928-29 .	10,836	4	0	19,288	15	0	—8,452	11	0
1929-30 .	12,859	2	3	16,751	2	0	+3,891	15	9
Total increase or decrease.	2,022	14	3	—2,537	13	0	—4,560	11	3

The work of spraying, pruning and grafting was conducted under the guidance of an assistant, who had graduated

in agriculture in the University of Utah (U. S. A.), with good results. Cleft grafting and English Whip-grafting were conducted during the winter on a small scale on pear and apple trees which proved successful.

During the year, 394 young peach and plum trees were planted.

A demonstration with the threshing and winnowing machines, purchased last year, was made to the Zamindars, who admitted the efficiency of the work done by these machines.

An Agricultural Officer has been sanctioned for the Province and it is hoped that under his supervision the Experimental Fruit Farm will undergo further developments and improvements.

Taccavis.—The Taccavi Loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1929, amounted to Rs. 4,69,787 against Rs. 4,84,089 on 1st April 1928. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,82,325 as detailed in Appendix VII were given as against Rs. 1,35,420 during the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 79,400 were granted for the improvement of Land and sources of irrigation while Rs. 1,02,925 were given for purchase of bullocks and seed. In addition to these advances a special loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was granted to the Mari and Bugti tribes. Recoveries during the year 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 1,07,969 including Rs. 14,122 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 13,796 including Rs. 1,145 as interest were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 98,386 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,44,469.

Forests.—There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year. Charge remained in the hands of L. Bhag Ram, Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year, the unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies being, as usual, supervised and administered by the District authorities.

Natural reproduction throughout the Province is very poor owing to scanty rainfall and dry climatic conditions of the country, but reproduction from the coppice shoots in the Popalzai and Lehri Reserves is satisfactory. Seeds of various species were sown in the nurseries and pits, in Surkhab, Chiltan, Jalogir, Band Khushdil Khan, Wood

Cock Spinney, Zangi Lora, Sariab, Sibi, Kachh, Ziarat and Karbi Kachh for next year's plantings. In order to give full chances of growth to young plants, many of these places were weeded out and hand-watered.

Attempts to create forests by artificial means, sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes were continued and have so far progressed to the extent indicated below :—

Name of the Reserved forest.	Details of the work done.
Zango Lora Reserve .	Three hundred and fifty Ash and one hundred and ten Chinar were planted in blanks which are doing well.
Wood Cock Spinney Reserve	Three hundred and sixty-nine Ash, one hundred and thirty-two Almond, seventy-three Apples, seventy-five Walnuts, eleven Mulberry, two hundred Apricots, seventy-one Mesquite, forty-four Pines, thirty-eight Robinia, thirty-one Catalpa, seventy-eight Chinar, three hundred and ninety-three Amlok, two hundred Willow cuttings, sixteen Pistachio nuts, forty-six Pears, thirty-five Bedmushk Willows, forty-four plums, one hundred Pomegranates and one hundred Eucalyptus were planted in blanks out of which the Pine, Chinar, Amlok and Eucalyptus plants have mostly dried up.
Dhobi Ghat Reserve .	Ninety Ash plants were planted in blanks which are growing well.
Chiltan Reserve . .	Three hundred Ash, five Mulberry and four Pine plants were planted and three seers of Khanjak seed was sown in the forest direct. Pine plants are doing well.
Central Zarghun Reserve .	Four hundred Ash plants were planted in pits and one seer of Khanjak seed was sown.
Gohar Reserve . .	Eighteen Ash, ten Walnut, one Horse Chestnut, eight Apricots, five Amlok, three Catalpa, two Maples, one Chinar and ten Pear plants were planted in blanks.
Gulushahr Reserve . .	Fifty Siris, three Arjuna and eleven Imli plants were planted in blanks, but Imli plants have dried up.
Band Khushdil Khan .	Twenty-five Walnuts, twenty-five Mulberry, thirty Catalpa, twenty Amlok, fifty Chinar, one hundred and fifty Mesquite, three Cypress, fifteen Robinia and twenty Plums were planted in blanks and two hundred Willow cuttings were put on the sides of the canal. A Mesquite nursery was started this year too, out of which some fifty plants have germinated; thirteen Mesquite seedlings were also planted here.
Sibi Circular Road . .	Two hundred and seventy-seven Mesquite, seventeen Arjuna, seventy-three Siris, forty-nine Bakain, eighty Simbal and thirty-nine Imli plants were planted in pits along roadside. Imli plants have all dried up.
Duki Mesquite plantation .	Sixty Mesquite plants were planted in blanks.

Name of the Reserved forest.	Details of the work done.
Kachh Ziarat Road . .	One hundred and thirty Walnut, twenty-six Amlok, one hundred and twenty-five Ash, ninety Catalpa, twenty-five Apricot six Maples, ten Almond and nine Pear plants were planted along the roadside.
Chaman Viala . . .	Five hundred Mesquite plants were planted in pits on the banks of the Viala and a Mesquite Nursery was sown of which about 800 plants are alive.
Jalogir Mesquite Nursery.	Six thousand plants of Mesquite were planted in blanks, but a good many failed.
Serakhula Viala . .	One hundred and fifty plants of Mesquite were planted on the banks of the Viala but only 6 or 7 exist.
Harnai Viala . . .	Forty-nine plants of Mesquite were planted on the banks of the running Viala.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 29,309 and Rs. 37,684 against Rs. 23,425 and Rs. 36,878 respectively during the preceding year.

Ephedra vulgaris (*i.e.*, Oman) was collected about 770 maunds for which Rs. 1,540 were realized as Royalty, from Ziarat side.

The total number of Forest offences against the forest law reported during the year was 321 against 254 of the last year :—

Nature of offences	1929-30.
1. Injury by fire	2
2. Unauthorised felling	40
3. Illicit grazing	276
4. Other offences	3
Total .	321

The number of cases taken into court was 16, gainst 32 during the preceding year, in addition to 12 cases pending from 1928-29.

Out of the total 28 cases, 18 cases were finally settled, leaving ten pending on 31st March 1930. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases, and offenders were punished adequately. In 6 cases offenders were warned by the court and then released, while in 2 cases, the accused were discharged.

The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation of 1912 was 305 as compared with 222 of the previous year. These composed of 37 of unauthorised felling, and 266 of illicit grazing and 2 of other offences.

The total compensation realised in all these cases amounted to Rs. 2,129 or Rs. 7 per case.

Education.—C. S. Harper, Esquire, M.A., I.E.S., Superintendent of Education remained in charge of the department throughout the year.

General.—During the present year there has been some expansion of Primary Education, the only branch of Education where expansion is possible. The total number of recognised Schools is now 107 against 100 during the previous year and the total number of Scholars in all public schools has been returned as 6,826 against 6,391; this is the number on March 31st which is increased by about 30 per cent. during the Summer.

The increase in the number of Mosque Schools and their pupils is also satisfactory (owing to a very favourable year, in which grass has been abundant and agricultural prospects good). The returns sent in by Patwaris show 210 Schools and 3,089 pupils against 180 schools and 2,808 pupils in 1928-29.

Primary Schools.—Primary Education made good progress during the year. Seven new schools were opened at Mallezai and Rod-Mallezai (Quetta-Pishin), Manjhipur and Dirgi (Sibi District), and Panjpai (Chagai District).

Baghao School which was sanctioned in the year 1928-29, but was not opened, was transferred to Killi Sheikhan Zhob District).

The schools for Shoran Hamzazai and Churmian sanctioned in the year 1928-29 and 1927-28 were transferred to Killa Iskan Khan and Shingari. Spintangi School which was closed last year was transferred to Marghzani (Sibi District).

The School at Akhtarzai (Zhob District) was closed as the number of scholars had dwindled to 4 only.

It is very satisfactory to note that all these new schools are doing well. The total number of scholars in all primary schools is 2,117 against 1,902 during the previous year.

School-houses and Schoolmasters' quarters were built at Alezai and Karez Mushtarka (Quetta-Pishin). Schoolmasters' quarters were also built at Sariab.

Secondary Schools.—The number of Secondary Schools went down by one as the Dera Bugti Middle School was again turned into an Upper Primary School. Thus there are now 11 (eleven) Secondary Schools. The number of scholars attending these has, however, risen from 3,226 to 3,349. The number of Local Muhammadans in these schools is 688.

The following short statement shows the number of candidates who appeared in the Matriculation from various High Schools in Baluchistan :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Sandeman High School, Quetta .	41	32
D. A. V. High School, Quetta .	30	27
Khalsa High School, Quetta .	22	18
Loralai High School, Lora ai .	9	9
Sandeman High School, Quetta, for School Leaving Certificate Examination.	12	6

In the Middle Examination 200 candidates appeared and of these 140 were successful. A local boy named Ghulam Jilani stood first throughout the whole Province.

Girls' Schools.—The number of girls' schools remained the same as last year, *viz.*, Secondary Schools 5 and Primary Schools 3. The total number of girls in both kinds of Schools has risen to 1,082 from 984 during the last year.

Six girls went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab Education Department for female candidates and all were declared successful.

European Schools.—The two European Schools are doing well ; the number of scholars attending was 266. Indian scholars are admitted up to 35 per cent. of the total number.

In the Cambridge Examination candidates given below passed from the two Schools :—

Grammar School.		Convent School.	
Senior Cambridge .	3	Senior Cambridge .	2
Junior Cambridge .	4	Junior Cambridge .	2
Preliminary . .	4	Preliminary . .	8

Normal School.—Twelve candidates appeared in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination and all came out successful. Though it is becoming more difficult day by day to find employment for those trained at the institution, yet the number of candidates who present themselves for admission is increasing. This however gives the Department a chance to select better qualified teachers than was the case some years ago.

Mulla class.—In the third year 8 Mullas came out successful but only 7 of them have reported the opening of Mosque Schools in various villages up to this time.

Scouting.—The number of Scouts has gone down somewhat during the year. At the last Census held in September 1929 there were 230 Scouts and 200 Cubs. New Troops, however, have been started at Sibi, Lorálai and Nushki ; as these have not yet been registered by the Local Committee their number is not included in the above total. The Provincial Commissioner has agreed that these should be registered by the Quetta-Pishin Local Association.

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown below :—

Income.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality .	11,301	11,301
2. Ditto Cantonment .	300	300
3. Ditto Local Fund .	15,220	15,183
4. Ditto towards leave and pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School.	506	425
5. Fees	19,263	20,040

Expenditure.

	1928-29. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.
1. Provincial Revenue . .	2,59,198	2,78,953
2. Municipal Fund . . .	33,345	34,149
3. Local Fund	32,579	33,485
4. Fees	81,247	87,672
5. Subscription and others . .	48,161	42,186
The above expenditure excludes—		
1. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	21,240	21,240
2. P. W. D. expenditure on educational buildings.	12,991	20,814
3. Expenditure on buildings from private bodies.	5,904	26,663
4. Civil Works (Political Agents) .	...	8,607

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the undernoted Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,05,296 against Rs. 4,18,627 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 4,01,687 against Rs. 4,26,621. The Pishin Bazar Fund was able to make a further investment of Rs. 5,000 during the year under report, raising the total of its investment to Rs. 1,68,200.

1. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Funds.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Town Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

The funds of the Sibi, Harnai and Ziarat Bazars were amalgamated into one fund under the designation of the "Sibi District Bazar Fund" with effect from the 1st January 1930.

Municipal Funds.—Quetta is the only town in the Province with a Municipality. Owing to considerable expansion of the town and the consequent increase of work in connection with its municipal requirements an increase in the number of the members of the Committee was found necessary during the year under report. The number of members was therefore raised from 32 in the previous year

to 37, of whom 32 were non-officials. Twenty-six meetings (of which twenty were ordinary and six special) were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 61·85 per cent. against 61·57 during the preceding year. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 7,10,151 and expenditure to Rs. 6,53,819 against Rs. 6,36,226 and 6,18,790 respectively for 1928-29.

A sum of Rs. 23,582 was spent on macadamising and re-metalling of roads in the Town and Civil lines and Rs. 59,576 on laying a 6″ sub-main for drinking water and cleaning of the Spin Karez.

The Municipality paid the 8th instalment of Rs. 36,338-6, *i.e.*, principal *plus* interest, towards the Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 1,75,000.

Trade.—Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, goods the property of the Afghan Government as well as trade goods passing through India from overseas and exported by the chaman-Killa-i-Jadid route are exempt from the payment of Indian Customs duties. The details of trade goods so exempted during the year 1929-30 are given in the sub-joined statement.

No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Amount of refund of duty.
			Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Cloth	6,988	9,407 3 8	13,33,911 11	1,51,259 7
2	Sugar	15,682	31,326 3 6	2,52,662 1	1,39,720 8
3	Tea	1,379	1,169 1 18	1,13,860 11	17,011 10
4	Kerosene oil . . .	9,827	2,164 2 24	13,373 2	4,402 10
5	Vegetable Ghee . .	1,128	951 1 8	33,840 0	5,106 0
6	Sulphur Matches . .	224	363 0 24	16,628 2	16,800 0
7	Imitation gold and silver thread.	6	5 1 15	929 0	189 14
8	Cutlery . . .	20	23 2 25	3,172 0	476 12
9	Earthen and Porcelain ware.	42	77 0 7	1,541 0	230 13

No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.			Value.		Amount of refund of duty.	
			Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
10	Soap	6	9	2	22	778	10	126	12
11	Copper and yellow sheets	116	275	3	15	15,166	8	2,208	8
12	Stationery, Paper, etc.	40	97	1	2	1,698	1	436	8
13	Motor cars and lorries	18	351	2	26	25,502	14	3,904	5
14	Hurricane lanterns	105	121	2	18	4,850	15	727	3
15	Padlocks	84	107	0	15	3,085	14	433	7
16	Cigarettes	8	12	2	13	1,880	5	1,435	0
17	Buttons	3	4	1	0	425	12	64	0
18	Glass beads	38	50	0	19	3,681	2	957	1
19	Leather Boots	48	71	2	12	4,756	4	728	4
20	Soda	1	7	3	6	55	8	8	4
21	Mobile oil	4	9	1	16	229	14	13	5
22	Cassia	20	13	3	0	220	0	33	0
23	Lump Sal-ammonia	18	32	3	27	750	0	112	8
24	Cold Cream	6	6	0	6	252	8	38	1
25	Sun Goggles	2	2	1	21	554	6	83	3
26	Enamel ware	7	11	1	18	252	10	37	15
27	Needles	1	0	3	0	83	14	12	9
28	Tin bowls	4	10	3	2	325	1	48	13
29	Sulphate	2	2	0	22	38	0	5	11
30	Candles	25	5	1	8	130	2	19	8
	Total	35,852	46,694	1	6	18,34,637	2	3,46,631	7
	Total for preceding year	51,630	76,961	3	12	32,73,601	4	5,98,914	0

The above figures would show that there has been a decrease of about Rs. 14,39,000 in the value of goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report as compared with the year 1928-29. The disturbed state of

affairs prevailing in Afghanistan had a very deleterious effect on trade and this accounts for the comparatively abnormal decrease in the export of trade goods.

The electrical materials belonging to the Afghan Government, referred to in the last year's report, were still lying at Chaman when the year closed.

The Government of India decided, in August 1929, to shut down the procedure under Appendix A of the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention for the remission of duty on Afghan State goods. After that no such goods were exported to Afghanistan and the restriction had not been withdrawn when the year closed.

Mines and Minerals.—Coal and chromite were, as before, the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked, and of which accounts were maintained.

Owing to their being situated in the Kalat State the coal mines worked at Mach in the Bolan Pass and those in the Satakzai Tribal Area near Quetta remained outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act which does not apply to them. However, the provisions of the Act, the Indian Coal Mines Regulation, 1926, and the rules prescribed thereunder were taken as a guide in the working of these mines.

All the coal and chromite mines were worked on mining leases granted by the local Administration. No prospecting or exploring licenses were in force.

The year opened with the following numbers of mining leases in force with the areas covered by them :—

Mineral.	Number of leases in force.	Area covered. Acres.
(*i*) Chromite	103	8,303
(*ii*) Coal—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.	28	2,465·90
(*b*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.	12	1,073

The lease for the new coal mining area of 80 acres opened at Shahrigh by Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E.,

of Quetta, referred to in the Administration Report of the last year, was issued during the year under report.

The year closed with 41 mining leases for coal covering a total area of 3,618·90 acres and 103 mining leases for chromite covering a total area of 3,303 acres in force as shown in the table below :—

Minerals.	Number of leases in force.	Area covered Acres.
(*i*) Chromite	103	3,303
(*ii*) Coal—		
(*a*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.	29	2,545·90
(*b*) Not subject to Indian Mines Act, 1923.	12	1,073

One lease of 20 acres for mining asbestos also remained in force throughout the year but was not worked.

During the year under report the Burma Oil Company's prospecting license expired and the issue of a new license was held up by the orders of the Government of India pending a decision as to the ownership of mineral rights and the conditions under which a license may be granted.

Meanwhile the Company had carried on with all investigations preliminary to testing. The detailed engineering survey necessary before drilling a test well, including plans and estimates for roads, buildings, water supply, and measures to be taken to prevent contamination of the Bolan river, as well as arrangements for drilling, was completed and discussed. Terms and conditions with regard to anti-contamination measures, water supply, land, etc., were granted and arrangements carried as far as possible pending the issue of a new license.

A levy post was maintained throughout the year for the protection of the Company's buildings and material. The area has been visited on numerous occasions by the various members of the Company's staff: the Senior Geologist, a Geologist, and an Engineer.

In the table appended below are compared the outputs of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding :—

Year.	Coal. Tons.	Chromite. Tons.
1928-29	17,898	15,601
1929-30	16,959·14	17,906

Owing to an increase in its demand both the output and export of chromite showed an increase.

The output and export from mines not subject to the Indian Mines Act showed a decrease while those from the mines subject to the Indian Mines Act showed an increase. This is due to the fact that the product of mines subject to the Indian Mines Act is more appreciated in the trade.

In the coal mines the supply of labour was sufficient. Although the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman railway line had been completed yet paucity of labour was felt in the chromite mines.

An average of 523 adult male persons were employed daily in both the coal and chromite mining industry throughout the Province during the year under report. Out of this number 299 persons were employed below ground. Neither children under age of 13 years nor female labourers were employed.

The labourers were drawn from the local population, the Punjab and Mekran, with a sprinkling of trans-border nomads.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 18,500-11 was realised as revenue from mines as against Rs. 17,340 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increased output of coal and chromite, increased number of leases in existence and recovery of arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year.

Four accidents of a serious nature were reported during the year in which four men were seriously injured. Three of these accidents occurred in the Chromite Mines and one in the Minck Colliery Company's Mines at Shahrig.

One fatal accident occurred in Khan Sahib Gauhar Khan's coal mines at Shirinab in the Satakzai Tribal Area in which one Karam Khan, the Manager of the mines, lost his life through suffocation by gas.

Lesser minerals, limestone and clay were extracted to a certain extent in Mekran.

Working of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Forty-two accidents occurred during the year under report, of which 24 resulted in temporary disablement in the Quetta Arsenal. The remaining 18 accidents occurred in the Railway Department resulting in 3 deaths, 7 permanent and 8 temporary disablements.

No compensation was paid by the Quetta Arsenal, but the 24 persons temporarily disabled were allowed daily wages during the period of disablement. The Railway Department, however, paid compensation of Rs. 1,650 for the 3 deaths, Rs. 1,112 for the 7 permanent disablements and Rs. 3,777-5 for the 8 temporary disablements during the year under report.

The Commissioners in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districtseach, disposed of one and two cases, respectively, of payment of compensation.

There were no references made under section 30 of the Act.

The average daily number of persons employed in factories and mines was adults 8,667 against 8,041 in the previous year.

The number of accidents resulting in deaths was 3 against 1 in the previous year.

The number of accidents resulting in permanent disablements was 8 against 7 in the previous year.

The number of accidents resulting in temporary disablements was 32 against 30 in the previous year.

There were no deaths nor permanent or temporary disablements resulting from any occupational disease in any of the factories in Baluchistan.

Judicial.—Civil and Criminal suits between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan but residing in Quetta and small urban areas are disposed of by the regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the Appendices XI and XII. Cases between the tribesmen are decided by the Council of Elders (Jirgahs) under the Frontier Crimes

Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 4,749 against 4,422 for 1928, the main increase being 250 cases in the Sibi District.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular courts during 1929 was 4,024 against 3,196 in 1928 valued at Rs. 9,02,878-4-7 in the aggregate as against Rs. 7,70,217 during the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 1,44,019-11-7 or 15·95 per cent. were realized against Rs. 1,33,166 or 17·3 per cent. in 1928.

The total number of civil appeals and revision applications instituted during the year 1929 was 324 against 240 in 1928, the main increase being in the Quetta-Pishin District both in the District and High Court. The average duration was 123 days.

Criminal cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted rose from 4,395 in 1928 to 5,026 in 1929. There was an increase in all the Districts.

The total number of under-trial prisoners was 6,033 against 5,702 in 1928. Of these 2,364 were acquitted or discharged, 3,458 were convicted, 7 died or escaped and 204 remained under trial at the close of the year. 781 persons were imprisoned, 2,696 were fined and 7 were whipped. 63 persons were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour, out of which 37 persons were imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. In the case of one boy the sentence was commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.

During the year under report one person was sentenced to transportation for life.

The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 18,755 of which Rs. 14,926 was recovered. The sum paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 4,094.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1929 was 882 against 941 during 1928. Out of these, the registration of 18 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,939 against Rs. 6,565 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 3,053 against Rs. 3,122.

At the end of the year under report there were three Joint Stock Companies, namely, "The Quetta Club, Limited,"

"The Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited," and "The Baluchistan Electric Supply Company, Limited." The last named Company stands only in name on the register and is, not functioning.

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 39 against Rs. 68 in the preceding year.

A society called "The Derawal Bhratri Sabha" was registered in the year under report under Act XXI of 1860 and the fees under this Act amounted to Rs. 50.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 467·19 against 451·56 and seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four prisoners were received during the year against seven thousand seven hundred and forty in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts:—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Per centage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob . . .	9·44	40·03	1·69	51·16	52 8 5	3 52	6·88
Sibi District Jail .	78·19	32 56	·03	110·78	71 5 6	1·36	1·23
Sibi Sub-jail and Lock-ups.	3·88	71·52	·01	75·41	45 14 6	·80	1·06
Quetta-Pishin Sub-jails and Lock-ups.	4·06	27·21	·43	31·70	92 5 9	·22	·69
Quetta District Jail .	71·51	20·20	1·26	92·97	88 14 5	2·87	3·09
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway Tahsil.	...	6 05	...	6·05	114 6 4	...	...
Chagai District .	·01	·06	·01	·08	58 12 1	...	...
Loralai . . .	15·73	77·88	...	93·61	47 10 6	4·81	5·14
Total for 1929 .	182·82	*275 51	3·43	461·76	66 1 2	13·58	2·94
Total for 1928 .	177 09	*268·23	3·74	449·06	68 11 7	10·86	2·42

*These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 89,961 against Rs. 91,295, the cost per head being Rs. 194-13-2 against Rs. 203-4-1 in the previous year.

During the year under report, two convicts escaped from the Sibi Jail, but were re-captured two days after their escape.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where blankets and cotton clothings are made for the prisoners. Cotton durries, dusters and bamboo chicks are also made and chairs caned.

There was again congestion in the local jails. It was relieved by the transfer of 45 prisoners to the Calcutta Presidency Jail.

It is expected that the new Central Jail at Mach which is now complete will meet the future requirements of this Province and the Baluchistan prisoners now accommodated in the prisons of other Provinces will shortly be re-transferred to Mach.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1929-30 is compared below with that in 1928-29 :—

Description.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	43	43
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	5
2. Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	25	25
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises . . .	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads	36	34
4. Drugs other than opium—		
1. Bhang and Charas	44	42
2. Ganja	36	36

For details see Appendix XV.

The consumption for 1928-29 and 1929-30 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1928-29 Imperial gallons.	1929-30 Imperial gallons.
1. Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	29,618·00	29,069·20
(*b*) Outstill spirits	1,815·60	1,594·60
Total	31,433·60	30,663·80
2. Foreign liquors :—		
(*a*) Wines	3,115	3,068
(*b*) Spirits (imported)	8,253	10,346
(*c*) Spirits (made in India)	—	7
(*d*) Rum (imported)	387	399
(*e*) Rum (made in India)	323	91
Total	12,078	13,911
3. Fermented liquors (Beer)—		
(*a*) Indian made	1,30,892	1,06,312
(*b*) Imported	56,531	76,317
Total	1,87,423	1,82,629
4. Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption—		
(*a*) In British Area (in seers)	582	604
(*b*) In Kalat State (ditto)	75	77
5. Bhang in seers—		
(*a*) In British area	1,274·83	1,085·75
(*b*) In Kalat State	...	20·00
6. Charas in seers—		
(*a*) In British area	1,055·20	1,287·73
(*b*) In Kalat State	95·27	202·38
7. Ganja in seers	8·80	9·84

Charas and Opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—

Opium	1
Charas	2

Sibi—

Country liquor	3

Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District—

Charas	1

Details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :—

Opium from Afghanistan	6 seers 8¾ chks.
Charas from Afghanistan	4 „ 15½ tolas.
Liquor from Kalat State	15 „ 2 bottles and one pint.

One Chandu den was raided during the year under report in which 6 persons were arrested and convicted.

The measures taken during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas as enumerated in the previous year's report coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department met with success in substituting the use of licit for illict drugs.

The effect of these measures may be estimated from the figures given below :—

Year.	Selling rate per tola.		Sale of seers.	
	Opium.	Charas.	Opium.	Charas.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
1912-13	0 8 to 9	0 6 to 8	709	897
1915-16	0 14	0 12	615	699
1929-30	1 4	0 12	604	1,287·73

No offences relating to Cocaine were detected during the year.

There was no change in the rates of duty or the selling prices of country liquor or other drugs.

The total gross income under Excise and Opium amounted to Rs. 6,20,235 against Rs. 5,99,255 in 1928-29. This is exclusive of Rs. 57,708 realized by book transfer on account of duty on Indian made foreign liquor (Rosa rum) imported from other Indian provinces as shown below :—

	Rs.
Imported in 1928-29 (1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928)	19,701
Imported in 1929-30	38,007
	57,708

The figures on account of import of whisky and beer during 1929-30 are not available and will be accounted for in the Report for 1930-31. The details of income are given in the sub-joined statement :—

	1928-29. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.
1. Country liquor . .	3,92,206	4,02,102
2. Foreign liquors—		
(*a*) Malt liquors . .	63,564	58,583
(*b*) Spirits . .	21,745	25,065
3. Opium	57,090	65,870
4. Hemp drugs . . .	64,444	68,369
5. Fines and forfeitures .	206	242
6. Miscellaneous . .	...	4
	5,99,255	6,20,235

The gross expenditure was :—

	1928-29 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.
(*a*) Refunds . .	3,331	2,860
(*b*) Cost price of Opium .	15,317	15,280
(*c*) Other expenses .	18,813	28,360
Total .	37,461	46,500
Net income .	5,61,794	5,73,735

The following statistics will be found in Appendices:—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1929-30.

During the year under report the Excise Staff in Baluchistan was strengthened by the addition of one Superintendent of Excise, one Inspector, one Senior Assistant, 3 peons and 4 detectives.

Salt—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 354 as compared to Rs. 200 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Finance.—The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 24,86,800 against Rs. 24,48,817 during 1928-29, thus showing an increase of Rs. 37,983 over the last year's figures. The increase stands distributed over various heads, the principal among them being;—

	Rs.
Taxes on Income	6,613
Land Revenue	34,271
Excise	32,100
Forests	5,875
Administration of Justice	6,099
Civil Works	9,756

The principal decreases were :—

	Rs.
Stamps	29,984
Works for which capital accounts are kept .	5,785
Interest	19,477
Miscellaneous	5,304

The main sources of income were "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenues", "Excise" and "Stamps" which contributed 7·6, 45·2, 26·9 and 6·5 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,21,776 against Rs. 98,65,513 for the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 8,56,263 over the figures for 1928-29. The increase is spread over the various heads of account, the chief of them being "Land Revenue" (Rs. 6,885) "Police" (Rs. 63,371) "Political" (Rs. 12,562) "Frontier Watch and Ward" (Rs. 40,632), "Education" (Rs. 20,543) "Agriculture—Destruction of locusts" (Rs. 29,851), "Provincial Statistics" (Rs. 7,376), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 29,066), "Irrigation—Works—(Voted)" (Rs. 1,40,546), "Interest on Ordinary Debts" (Rs. 1,31,218), "Civil Works" (Rs. 4,94,943), Frontier Watch and Ward Works" (Rs. 86,950), "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 21,411).

On the decrease side the noticeable items are "Stamps" (Rs. 6,442), "General Administration" (Rs. 11,502), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 5,934), "Jails and Convict Settlements" (Rs. 21,156), "Medical and Public Health" (Rs. 44,228), "Veterinary Charges" (Rs. 8,355) "Irrigation Works" (Rs. 1,20,164), and interest on other Obligations" (Rs. 17,818).

The figures under certain heads, especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Medical and Public Health, Interest on Other Obligations, will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Frontier Watch and Ward	26·9
2. Political	14·6
3. Civil Works	14·3
4. Police	10·8
5. Frontier Watch and Ward—Works	7·5
6. Land Revenue	3·7
7. Interest on Ordinary Debts	3·4
8. Education	3·3
9. Irrigation—Works (Voted)	2·9
10. Medical and Public Health	2·8
11. Miscellaneous	2·4
12. General Administration	1·5
13. Other Petty Heads	5·9

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXIV and XXV.

Veterinary.—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 93 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Dispensaries and Stallion Stands in the Province. In addition to his attendance at the Horse Show at Delhi he acted as a member of the Judging Committees at the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows and supervised the work of the Quetta and Sibi Cattle Shows.

There were ten Veterinary Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1928-29 and the same number remained at the end of the year under report. The suggestions for opening new Dispensaries are still under consideration. The total number of cases treated was 20,206 against 18,039 in the preceding year. In addition to this the owners of 1,142 animals which could not be brought to the Dispensaries were supplied with medicines and were given medical advice. 115 castrations were performed during the year under report against 97 in the previous year. The number of villages visited by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons during the year was 554 against 612 in the previous year. During these tours they treated 66,035 animals for contagious diseases, and 1,897 for non-contagious diseases, besides performing 15 castrations, as against 19,335 treatments for contagious

diseases, 2,766 for non-contagious diseases, and 40 castrations in the preceding year.

There were 66,035 seizures and 13,320 deaths from contagious diseases during the year as against 19,535 seizures and 3,059 deaths in the preceding year. The increase in the number of seizures and deaths is due to the fact that the Liverfluke disease was rife in the Loralai District. Besides this the Taraks and Kharots migrated with thousands of their flocks from Kabul and Kandahar owing to the disturbances in Afghanistan. In addition to this the reports regarding the spread of Liverfluke disease were not received in time in this Department.

Horse Show.—During the year under report 2 Horse Shows were held, one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. In the Quetta Horse Show held in September 1929, 225 animals were exhibited against 270 in the preceding year. Three silver cups, one from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and the second by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Brett, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan and third by the Commandant and officers of the Staff College, were awarded in addition to the prizes to the value of Rs. 1,170.

At the Sibi Horse Show held in January 1930 there were 477 exhibits against 541 in the preceding year. Two silver medals and prizes to the value of Rs. 2,119 were awarded.

Cattle Show.—In conjunction with the above 2 Horse Shows, cattle shows were also held during the year under report. At the Quetta Cattle Show 47 cattle were exhibited against 69 in the preceding year and prizes to the value of Rs. 190 were awarded. At the Sibi Cattle Show 451 animals were exhibited against 529 in 1928-29. Two silver medals and prizes to the value of Rs. 685 were awarded.

Horse Breeding Operations.—The number of Stallions at the end of the year 1928-29 was 12 and remained the same during the year under report. The total number of mares covered during the year was 497 against 496.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 74,269 against Rs. 75,435 in the previous year.

Medical.—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H., I.M.S., to the 11th April; by Lieutenant

J. Husband, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., from 12th April to 15th September and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. D. MacGregor, M.C., M.B., M.R., C.P.E., I.M.S., from 16th September to the end of the year.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was forty-seven as against forty-five in the previous year. Two new dispensaries were opened, one Railway Dispensary at Killa Saifulla and one Municipal Dispensary in the Quetta Town. Classification of the dispensaries is as follows :—

1. Government dispensaries	29
2. State Special	2
3. Private aided (Dufferin Hospital) . .	3
4. Private non-aided (Native State) . .	4
5. Local Fund	1
6. Railway	8

The report on the working of Medical Institutions in the Province shows a substantial increase in the number of outdoor patients and a small decrease in the number of indoor patients, the increase being outdoor 68,200 and the decrease being indoor 166. The total number of patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province was 6,78,675 against 6,10,475 in the previous year. Of these 5,47,662 were treated in Government, Local Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries showing an increase of 61,187 over the figure of 1928. The number of indoor patients decreased from 11,338 to 11,172.

The Church Mission Society Hospitals continued to do good work.

Anti-Rabic Treatment was given to twelve patients against thirteen in the previous year. No cases of Hydrophobia after treatment were reported.

The total number of operations performed was 12,157.

There were 298 cases of Small Pox (of which thirty-seven proved fatal) an increase of 253 as compared with 1928. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 14,037 to 56,178.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Quetta continued to perform good work.

In the X-Ray Department 726 Skiagrams were taken against 644 in 1928. 347 patients entailing 1,472 sittings received X-Ray and Electrical Treatment.

The work of the Medical Department was very satisfactory. An outbreak of Cholera in the Sibi District and at Mach was checked by preventive measures adopted.

Police Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the Police was as follows:—

District.	1928.		1929.	
	Actual strength.	Cost 1928-29.	Actual tr ength.	Cost 1929--30.
		Rs.		Rs.
Q :etta-Pishin District incl ud-ing Nushki, Bolan and Sibi.	1,558	7,40,970	1,567	7,87,953
Zhob and Loralai . . .	620	3,42,653	621	3,68,392
TOTAL .	2,178	10,83,623	2,188	11,56,2 45

The increase of Rs. 72,722 over last year's expenditure was mainly due to the drawal of clothing allowances of Police which was surrendered to Government the previous year and to the re-arming of the Zhob-Loralai Force with modern weapons.

Additional Police.—The number of additional police employed during the year was twenty against nineteen in the previous year. In addition the establishment of 1 Head Constable and three Canstables entertained from Provincial Revenues for Padag Road Railway Station was continued.

Crimes and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,880 against 3642 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1928.	1929.	Class VI 1929.
Quetta-Pishin	2,990	3,370	2,742
Sibi	197	101	36
Loralai	313	117	183
Zhob	77	218	80
Kalat (Bolan)	43	38	3
Chagai	22	36	16
Total .	3,642	3,880	3,060

Eliminating 3,060 cases in Class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases I-V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 820 against 840 in the previous year.

The subjoined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report.

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	3,370	2,692	79	3,353	2,761	82	77,016	32,006	42
Sibi	101	47	46	100	66	66	2,364	598	25
Zhob and Loralai	335	270	80	337	289	86	4,854	1,824	37
Kalat	38	10	26	29	11	38	2,506	364	15
Chagai	36	25	69	45	31	69	1,308	474	36
Total 1929	3,880	3,044	78	3,864	3,158	82	88,048	35,266	40
Total 1928	3,642	2,952	81	3,521	3,072	87	64,883	24,085	37

Internal Economy and Discipline.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 1,419 against 1,375 in the previous year which gives a daily average of 3·88.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 3·24 against 2·89 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 3 and 79 against 3 and 83 respectively in the previous year. The number dismissed was 15 compared with 13 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,548 were paid to 75 policemen during the year under report.

Demonstration.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the Force was 16 and 82 as compared to 18 and 81 in the previous year.

Education.— Literacy in the Force was confined to 21 per cent. of the total employed against 20 per cent. in the preceding year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was two and eleven respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the Force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in Ministerial appointments both English and Vernacular during the year 1929-30 as compared with the preceding year was 73·10 against 67·34 in the lower ranks; 68·25 against 69·53 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 41·29 against 37·01 in appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120; 30·51 against 29·31 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 and 29·16 against 26·08 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem.

Income-tax.—A comprehensive statement showing the details of income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this Report *vide* Appendix XXVIII.

C. E. BRUCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—Administration.

(*a*) Exclusive of railway works generally, and irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the administration of all public works, including other irrigation, is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who performs the duties of Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held throughout the year by Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.I.E., D.S.O.

(*b*) During the year, under the authority of the Government of India, sanction was accorded to the appointment of a Superintending Engineer of the Irrigation Department, on the staff of the Secretary, Public Works Department, for irrigation and Civil Works. The appointment was filled on the 26th September 1929 by Mr. H. L. Francis of the Irrigation Department, whose services were lent by the Government of Bombay.

(*c*) The Engineering works in the province were inspected during the year by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, also by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, and the Joint Secretary to the Goverment of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Department.

II.—Buildings and Roads.

1. *Executive.*—All work in connection with buildings and roads is carried out by the Military Engineer Services under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by political officers.

Departmental charges are credited to the Military Engineer Services at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment, 1½ per cent. for audit and 1½ per cent. for tools and plant.

2. *General.*—There were serious spates during the year which did considerable damage to roads generally; the damage was made good within the existing grants. At Fort Sandeman, unprecedented floods occurred and as a result, part of the cantonment was damaged, a protection bund was breached, and the waterpipe from Kapip was broken on several occasions in numerous places.

3. *Civil Works—Heads 41 and XXX.*—

(*a*) The Revenue realized amounted to Rs. 58,037 as compared with Rs. 48,592 for the previous year.

(*b*) The following major works were in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Construction at Mach of a Central Jail for long-term prisoners in Baluchistan. Estimated amount Rs. 13,02,194. Work was commenced in 1927-28 and the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1928-29 was Rs. 4,00,046. Expenditure incurred during 1929-30 was Rs. 6,94,049 and the work was completed this year. An expenditure of about Rs. 15,000, it is anticipated, is required, to pay for the outstanding bills during 1930-31.

(*ii*) Sleeving of the Quetta Deep Well Bore and withdrawal of the pipes.

Amount of estimate Rs. 22,164.

Expenditure incurred Rs. 21,149.

On the abandonment of the Deep Well boring project at Quetta, Government of India's sanction was sought to recover some of the piping and sleeve the well so as to obtain small quantity of water. Owing to the nature of the soil in which the pipes were driven considerable difficulties were met in attempting to withdraw the pipes and after all available methods had been tried the project of sleeving the well had to be abandoned. The plant is now up for disposal.

(*iii*) Construction of quarters for the peons and khalasis attached to the Residency at Quetta.

Amount of estimate Rs. 32,520.

Work commenced during 1929-30 and expenditure of Rs. 28,999 incurred during that year. Carried on into the ensuing year.

(*iv*) Construction of a Dak and Inspection Bungalow at Fort Sandeman.

The work was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 34,168.

(*c*) The table in Appendix A indicates, (for the previous and the current year), the capital value of the buildings, water supplies and electrical installations maintained; and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of installations under various sub-heads.

(*d*) From Military funds, work on the Electrification of Military Buildings in Quetta was Continued. Most of the buildings were completed and current supplied by the Quetta Electric Supply Company during the year.

(*e*) During the year, estimates for the following works were sanctioned by the Government of India :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Improvements to water supply at Sibi	2,29,000
(*ii*) Electrification of Civil Buildings in Quetta.	44,147
(*iii*) Extension of the building of the Barnes Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and its Boarding House at Sibi and the electrification thereof.	55,000

4. *Frontier Watch and Ward—Head 29-A.*

(*a*) The only major work in connection with buildings in hand during the year was the reconstruction of the Levy Thana at Sibi. Amount of estimate Rs. 54,097 and expenditure of Rs. 27,056 was incurred during that year. Carried on into the ensuing year.

Sanction was accorded to the construction of a post at Toi Derga in the Zhob (Rs. 62,480), in substitution for the post at Bahramkhel.

(*b*) The table in Appendix B furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) No major works in connection with roads were in progress during the year. An estimate was prepared for the construction of a fourth class road (occasional motor traffic) from Fort Sandeman to Gulkach (Rs. 84,810).

(*d*) In accordance with the orders of the Government of India all roads, other than those in cantonments, are now classed as civil roads of Millitary importance. The expenditure on maintenance is divided between the heads 29-A. and 50-M. E. S. The grants (minor works and maintenance) were increased to Rs. 5,50,000 against Rs. 5,00,000 under 29-A and decreased to Rs. 3,00,000, against Rs. 3,75,000 under 50-M. E. S. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,40,593 approximately, under 29-A and Rs. 2,97,977 approximately, under 50-M. E. S. The control is centralised in the Chief Engineer. A list of the roads maintained is given in Appendix " C ".

(*e*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were:—

(*i*) No. 20 Field Company Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners and three companies of the Hazara Pioneers were employed for three and three and a half months respectively on widening the road over the Khojak pass to Chaman and straightening it as much as possible. The road is now fit for two way traffic, everywhere.

(*ii*) No. 21 Field Company Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners were employed for 2½ months on the construction of a road from Maratangi on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road to Gwal Haiderzai on the Zhob Valley Road. This road has the effect of improving the communications between Loralai and the Zhob, shortening the distance to Fort Sandeman and eliminating the very dangerous Gurlama Pass.

(*iii*) The section of the Chaman Road inside Quetta was renewed and tarred, also of the Ziarat Road.

(*iv*) An important diversion was carried out on the Zhob Valley Road at Mile 85.

(*v*) The soling of soft parts on the Zhob Valley Road was completed.

(*vi*) Special repairs to many of the culverts on the Ziarat Road.

(*vii*) The Loralai-Killa Saifulla Road was widened.

(*viii*) A road was constructed to Malezai on the Pishin Lora from the Khushdil Khan Road in connection with an irrigation pumping station contemplated there.

(*ix*) A road was constructed in Ziarat to the residence of the Political Agent, Loralai.

(*x*) A connecting road to Killa Saifulla Railway Station was constructed.

(*xi*) A rough motor road to Ahmedi Durga (Zhob Militia Post) was commenced and some progress was made with the road to Shaighalu (Zhob Militia Post).

(*xii*) A reconnaissance was carried out to Gul Kach in colaboration with the South Waziristan Scouts, with a view to constructing a road there from Fort Sandeman *viâ* Toe Derga, and its continuation across the Gomal to Tanai, thus providing a link between Baluchistan and Waziristan.

III.—Irrigation.

1. Executive.—(*a*) Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tahsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department under the administrative control of the Secretary Public Works Department, and under the executive control of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department in Baluchistan. The latter post was held throughout the year by Rai Bahadur Fateh Chand V. Lakhani.

(*b*) With a view to improving the Irrigation resources of the Province, the Government of India was asked to approve of the appointment of an Assistant Executive Engineer, Irrigation for the Loralai and Zhob Districts.

2. Non-productive Irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. Heads XIII and 16.

(*a*) The length of open canals was 107½ against 106½ miles (13½ miles canals and 94 miles distributaries) of the previous year. A further length of 3·16 miles of lined water courses (*viz.*, Zandra 2,300 R. ft. and Nushki 14,400 R. ft.), wasalso maintained during the year.

(*b*) The capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 34,03,055.

(*c*) Work was in progress on the project of improving the Khushdil Khan and Shebo canal systems, estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000. The project consists the following works :—

(*i*) Surkhab weir and feeder.

(*ii*) Pumping installation at Malozai on the Pishin Lora.

(*iii*) Remodelling and lining Khushdil Khan Canal Distributary.

(*iv*) Constructing and lining Shebo feeder *ex*-Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

Work on item 1 was completed in 1928-29, at a cost of Rs. 67,507.

Works were commenced during the year on items (*ii*) and (*iv*) and were still in progress at the close of the year. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 73,664.

It is expected that the project will be completed by the end of 1930-31.

(*d*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 6,587.

(*e*) The Kharif season of 1929 was better than in the previous year.

Owing to rains in July, there were floods in the Surkhab and Barshore rivers, which rivers supply the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

In the Nari canals area there were heavy rains during July 1929.

Rabi season 1928-29.

Nari Canals. Dry.

Khushdil Khan Canals. There was insufficient rain but it commenced in November and was evenly distributed throughout the season.

During December 1929 and from January to March 1930 there was widespread rainfall throughout the Province with beneficial results to standing crops.

Khushdil Khan Reservoir was filled to the highest level for the past 40 years, *viz.*, to a gauge of 35·5 as against the highest in the past of 34·5.

(*f*) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated.

Particulars	Average of the three years ending		During	
	1925-26.	1928-29.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Irrigation works un-productive.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khushdil Khan Canals . .	3,912	2,493	2,728	2,231
Shebo Canal	1,301	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Nari Canals	18,770	19,486	19,110	19,489
Total	23,983	21,979	21,838	21,720

There was a decrease of 118 acres and this is due to the low supply in Khushdil Khan Reservoir during sowing months from October 1928 to about the middle of February 1929.

On the Shebo canal again there was no irrigation this year but zaminders commenced taking water from November 1929, which will be accounted for in 1930-31.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated:—

Particulars.	Kharif 1929, Rabi 1928-29.			Kharif 1928, Rabi 1927-28.			Increase or Decrease.		
	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.	K. K.	Shebo.	Nari.
Wheat	2,228		11,287	2,282	...	10,869	—242	...	418
Barley		123		188	...	137		...	—14
Til			20	...	...	36		...	—16
Lucerne			...	3	...	...		...	...
Melons	3	4,974	49	217	...	85	—255	...	—36
Indian corn			...	...	...	4,541		...	433
Miscellaneous		R. 823 Kh.2,713	...	38	...	3,442		...	—406
Total	2,231	19,489		2,728	...	19,110	—497 Decrease	...	379 Increase

(*h*) Remissions.

The area on which irrigation charges were remitted was 5,344 acres as compared with 6,482 acres in 1928-29.

Of this, 2,026 acres are on account of permanent "Muafi" in Kurk Village on the Nari Canal.

The area of crops that actually failed either wholly or partially therefore, amounted to 3,318 acres or 16·8 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 19·6 per cent. in 1928-29.

(*i*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1929 and the Rabi season of 1928-29.

Particulars.	Averageforud the 3 years ennding		During.	
	1925-26.	1928-29.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts . . .	63,529	62,080	79,134	73,349
Working expenses . . .	53,840	43,666	37,217	34,130
Net Revenue .	9,689	18,414	41,917	39,219
Percentage on capital outlay .	0·31	0·56	1·27	1·15

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 4·95. A sum of Rs. 3,500 remained unrealized during the year on Khushdil Khan. Rs. 6,661 on account of arrears of last year's revenue on Khushdil Khan Canal was collected during the year.

(*j*) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area Irrigated average 1927-28 to 1929-30.	Maintenance and Repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of three years 1927-28 to 1929-30.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of three years 1927-28 to 1929-30.	Rate per acre irrigated.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Un-Productive Works.					
K. K. Canals .	2,788	20,988	7·53	8,797	3·16
Shebo Canal .	...	6,746	...	4,263	...
Nari Canal . .	19,619	12,711	1·94	7,607	0 39
Total .	22,407	40,445	1·81	20,667	0 92

(*k*) The estimated value of crops raised on all the canals during the year equals Rs 5,65,974 which gives an average of Rs. 39·9 per acre matured against Rs. 40·4 in 1928-29 and Rs. 37 2 in 1927-28.

The detail of produce of the principal crops according to canals is given below :—

Name of crops and season.	Khushdil Khan canals.		Nari Canals.	
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
Rabi.				
Wheat	Not available	...	50,989	2,90,011
Barley	Do. .	...	261	1,246
Bhoosa	Do. .	...	51,250	55,255
Miscellaneous	Do. .	...	18	3,712
Kharif.				
Jowari	...	...	15,727	51,111
Karbi	...	...	15,700	981
Miscellaneous	...	...	105	20,432
Total .	...	1,43,226	1,34,050	4,22,748

3. Non-productive works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept. Head XIV and 15,

(*a*) The following major works were in progress during the year :—

(*i*) Improving Siliaza perennial supply at Fort Sandeman and Apozai by means of a lines channel.

Estimated cost Rs. 1,12,000, expenditure incurred during 1929-30 Rs. 51,287. Carried on into the ensuing year.

(*ii*) The Surkhab perennial irrigation project.
Estimated cost Rs. 52,000.

Expenditure incurred during 1929-30 Rs. 39,977. Carried on into the ensuing year. This consists of the construction of the following :—

(1) Weels, and a gallary across the Surkhab River.

(2) A conduit, and lined channels for conveying water to Pishin.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 15,947. Establishment and other charges connected with maintenance, etc., amounted to Rs. 67,253.

The more important works, etc., carried out are enumerated below :—

(*i*) Construction of a trestle aqueduct across Zaki Nullah for Gachiana water course near Nakas.

(*ii*) Constructing Nullah crossings for a water course near Ziarat at Kahan.

(*iii*) Providing an outlet in the Mana Dam near Ziarat.

(*iv*) Discharge observations of Zhob River, Hindubagh and Brunj.

(*v*) Discharge observations of Daula, Han and Kuni rivers in Barkhan circle.

(*vi*) Gauging perennial supply of Surkhab river.

(*vii*) Driving steel piles across Zandra Tangi.

Discharge observations of the more important rivers were put in hand throughout Baluchistan.

(*c*) The following projects were under consideration during the year :—

(*i*) The full development of the Urak, Hanna, Spin Karez and Surakhulla Valleys, for irrigation in Quetta and its vicinity, also for domestic supply for Quetta.

The work consisted mainly of a detailed investigation of requirements, and the preparation of a report which indicated that single control was the only possible remedy to make available supplies and to meet essential requirements.

Surveys in connection with the above, for the purpose of preparing a detailed scheme, will be put in hand during 1930-31.

(*ii*) Storage works at Kuni near Vitakri.

Investigations are being continued in 1930-31.

(*iii*) The diversion of the Siliaza River near Fort Sandeman.

(*iv*) Reservoir at Karbi Kach near Ziarat.

NOTE.—There is considerable scope for improving the irrigation resources of the Province.

In the past, numerous schemes have been worked out completely. These schemes have been considered, but very few of them have been worked out completely. These schemes have now been classified and have been sent to the political authorities for decision regarding the order in which they desire that these, or any new schemes, should be investigated.

Various other larger schemes are also under consideration, and for these, investigations will be made, and if possible, projects prepared next year.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Budget Funds:—

(*i*) Proper maintenance of distribution of water Lehri Khanwah in Kalat State.

(*ii*) Gauging supplies of Zhob river for the administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

(*iii*) Assistance to Cantonment Board in connection with Irrigation Works.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries *ex*-the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canal.– The canal was opened on 2 th May 1929. The supply was deficient for the first month, after which it was satisf ctory until about the middle of August.

From the 22nd August, this canal gave considerable trouble as it was badly breached, and in places actually washed away by the unprecedented floods from hill torrents in Baluchistan, which cut the canal system.

The record Indus floods at the end of August necessitated heavy regulation at the head regulator, which caused the head reaches of the canal to silt. This resulted in a decreased supply. The Karif crops, which were not lost owing to the floods, were brought to maturity by means of rotations.

The Rabi crops were abundant and excellent.

To remedy deficiency, schemes for moduling these canals have been submitted to Government.

Begari Canal.—The supply was excellent throughout the season, and both Kharif and Rabi were abundant.

A scheme for remodelling this canal has been submitted to Government.

Lloyd Barrage Canals.—The Khirtar branch *ex*-the Lloyd Barrage system which will command a large area in the Nasirabad Tahsil, is under construction, and work is progressing well.

IV. Railways.—The Local Government have no administrative control over the Railway running through the province. These lines are under the direct control of the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board). The route mileage is 856·27 miles broad guage, 173·84 miles narrow gauge.

Permanent Way.—16·65 miles of sleepers (through renewals) and 12·00 miles (casual renewals) in Broad Gauge Line and 1·50 miles of sleepers (casual renewals) in Narrow Gauge were renewed during the year.

Improvements in operation and service.—(*a*) The following have been completed:—

(1) Renewing pipe line, etc., at old Chaman.

(2) Making Gymkhana Level Xing with stone sets and concrete foundations.

(3) Additions and alterations to Arsenal and G. Supply Depôt Railway Sidings at Quetta Cantonment.

(4) Work in connection with hand pump tube wells at certain stations and gang huts between Quetta and Chaman.

(5) Dismantling gates from certain tunnels and bridges on Quetta Division.

(6) Providing petrol boxes on the stations noted below:—

One at Nuskhi.

One at Mastung Road.

One at Dalbandin.

One at Jhatpat.

One at Nuttal.
One at Mushkaf.
One at Sibi.
Three at Chaman.
One at Yaru.
Four at Quetta.
Four at Hurnai.

(7) Lighting arrangements for construction at Chaman.

(8) Pipe line from M. E. S. Reservoir on Bogra Supply to Railway Masonry Tanks at Chaman.

(9) Providing a Goods Shed at Dalbandin.

(*b*) The following works were taken in hand during the year and were nearing completion on 31st March 1930 :—

(1) Extending passenger platform at Mach.

(2) Providing certain controlling telephones on Sukkur-Sibi-Chaman Section.

Flood Damages.—Floods during the year under report were abnormal. The following are the important :—

On Sindh-Pishin Section.

(1) On 28th July 1929 at about 23-30 hours due to heavy rains between miles 58/20 and 59/2 the track breached and washed away. The line was restored to traffic at 11·40 hours on 29th July 1929. Train No. 9 Up suffered 3 hrs. 46 min. detention. The cost of damages about Rs. 150.

(2) On 24th August 1929 at mile 35/8-9 due to heavy rain the line breached and rain water passed with such a great force over the metals that it made a big gap about 80′ long, 40′ wide and 16′ deep and thus made through traffic impossible. At 22 hours it rained again heavily and breach became serious and gap enlarged. The breach was repaired at 20-45 hours on 29th August 1929 and through communication restored. Cost of damages about Rs. 1,434.

(3) On 28th August 1929 at 3·20 hours at mile 10/15-16 between Nari and Baberkach due to heavy rain

the line breached about 32′ in length, 14′ in height and 40′ in breadth. It was repaired and through communication restored at 12 hours on 29th August 1929. Cost of damages about Rs. 400.

On Zhob Valley Railway.

(1) On 14th July 1929 at about 9 hours dip at mile 148/1-5 flooded with water from hills and line was breached. It was repaired and silt removed and through communication restored at 20-45 hours same evening. Cost of damages about Rs. 1,000.

(2) On 14th July 1929 at 14 hours due to heavy rain line at mile 130/1-10 between Shinkai and Simzai washed away and dips overflooded. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 2-30 hours on 16th July 1929. Cost of damage Rs. 600.

(3) On 17th July 1929 at about 23-15 hours between Mina Bazaar and Simzai, dip at mile 148/3-5 overflooded with hilly water, and track was damaged. It was repaired at 7-15 hours on 18th July 1929. Cost of damage Rs. 500.

(4) On 18th July 1929 at 23 hours due to heavy rain in hills dips at mile 148/1-5 overflooded with water 4 feet deep and more water came on 19th July 1929 and the track was silted up and washed away. Line at mile 140/9-12 breached very badly and also at 2-50 hours on the same day dips at miles 132, 134, 135 and 138 overflooded with hill water resulting in slight breach and silting up the track between Shinkai and Mina Bazaar. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 19 hours on 20th July 1929. Cost of damage Rs. 2,525.

(5) Due to heavy rains, water from hills damaged the line and overflooded all dips between Killa Saifulla and Fort Sandeman several times from 20th August 1929 to 31st August 1929. Transhipment became impossible. All goods and

coaching traffic was stopped from 20th August 1929. All breaches repaired by 31st August 1929. Coaching traffic restored from 1st September 1929 and goods traffic from 6th September 1929 from Fort Sandeman to Alozai and from 16th September 1929 from Alozai to Fort Sandeman. Cost of damage about Rs. 10,600.

(6) On 18th December 1929 at about 6 hours it commenced snowing and continued up to 19th. The snow fall near Rahimgul closed station on Zhob Valley Railway was very heavy, cuttings were full of snow about 5′ to 6′ ; and blocked the line. 11 Up Mixed was held up snow bound at Rahimgul. Snow was removed and through communication restored at 14-40 hours on 19th December 1929.

On Spezand-Ahmedwal-Duzdap Section.

(1) On 9th December 1929 at 10 hours due to very heavy rain line on N. E. Railway beyond Ahmedwal was breached in several places and all dips were overflooded hilly streams and damaged the track very badly between miles 97/5-6 and 98/1-2, 172 and 173/24 and 174/2 to 199/18-19 and miles 217/15-11 and 225/11-12 and 235 to 306/17 and 400/18-19 to 401/7, making through communication impossible. It was thoroughly repaired and traffic restored on 15th December 1929. Cost of damage about Rs. 1,700.

(2) On 18th December 1929 due to heavy rains line on N. E. Railway beyond Nushki was breached in several places between Nushki-Ahmedwal-Padag Road and Dalbandin, Dalbandin and Yakmach and Yakmach and Nokkundi and track was badly damaged and through communication made impossible. Repairs were taken in hand immediately and the line was restored to traffic at 20 hours on 20th December 1929, and booking of all coaching and goods traffic was resumed on 21st December 1929. Cost of damage Rs. 6,500.

On Putt Section.

(1) On 2nd August 1929 between miles 77/4 and 80/.8 due to heavy floods, track was washed away at several places. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 18-45 hours same day.

(2) On 22nd August 1929 at 20-15 hours flood water appeared between Temple Dera and Nuttal, at 5-45 hours reached to a height of 16″ above rail level and made through communication impossible. On the 24th August 1929 at 22-8 hours a further flood came down and rose to 18″ above the track ; and the line was found breached and transhipment impossible. On 29th August 1929 water subsided and repairs were started at once. The coaching traffic resumed on evening of 29th and through communication restored completely from 30th August 1929. Cost of damage Rs. 12,910.

On Sibi-Quetta Section.

(1) On 25th July 1929 at about 7·20 hours line between mile 160/20 to 161/3 between Mushkaf and Nari Bank was badly damaged and bank washed away. Line was repaired and traffic restored at 17-45 hours same day. Cost of damage Rs. 300.

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Secretary to the Agent to the
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Public Works Department.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The number of raids perpetrated by transfrontier tribesmen on this side of the border were somewhat unusual. The raids may be divided into two categories, *viz.*, (1) against Tarak Powindahs and (2) against the Quetta-Pishin District tribesmen. No. (1) was due to the Durrani-Ghilzai feud aggravated by the Achakzai-Tarak fight in Shorawak in February last which necessitated our passing Tarak Powindahs through the heart of the Quetta-Pishin District to avoid severe raiding on them. The offences under No. (2) were in no sense raids or action against Government or any particular tribe in the District. They were typical border thefts due to increase of arms, exceptional scarcity and paralysed trade. On the whole the general behaviour of tribes was satisfactory. The following is a brief resume of the more important incidents :—

1. A number of Khawanin of Gulistan announced their intention of crossing the border to place their services at the disposal of Amanullah Khan. They were brought into Quetta where the strict neutrality of Government towards Afghan affairs was explained to them and they eventually returned to their homes.

2. A few Achakzais, mostly labourers, continued to trickle across the border to Afghanistan asserting that they wished to enlist in Amanullah's Lashkars in the hope of obtaining rifles, money and possibly loot. They gradually returned having failed in their somewhat transparent plans. On the other hand Nazar Muhammad Gud and the few men with him were well received in Kandahar, doubtless for propaganda purposes.

3. One Amir Sanzarkhel Mardanzai of Qamar-ud-Din Karez had a blood feud with Nek Nam Lallazai Tarak of Afghanistan and consequently left his place of residence some 10 years ago and since then had lived in the Pishin Tahsil as a nomad. On the 18th April his house was raided and his son shot dead, the raiders making good their escape.

4. Certain Adozai nomads temporarily residing near Gulistan for some years went across the border to arrange terms with the Adozais of Afghanistan with whom they had a long standing feud. The Arbitrators held that the Adozais in Gulistan should pay Rs. 6,000 Kabul and hand over four women to the opposite party. This compensation was distributed over four sub-sections of the Adozais in four equa

shares. One of the sub-sections which inhabits the neighbourhood of Spin Boldak refused to agree to this, as a result of which Muhammad Afzal, Mulla Qasim and other Adozais from Gulistan went across the border and raided the Adozais of Spin Boldak, brought a rifle, a camel and sixty-five sheep. Of this with the exception of a few sheep all were returned.

5. Muhammad Anwar, an Achakzai Khan of Gulistan and a member of the Shahi Jirga and Pishin Local Jirga, who had a number of interests in Afghanistan, went across the border on the 3rd September. It was assumed that he had gone across on his private affairs but it subsequently transpired that he had joined the Lashkar of Zakum, Badinzai, apparently in the hope of being regarded as some form of leader, and on the supposition that his prestige on this side of the border would be increased. He returned to Baluchistan in December and was detained in Quetta pending orders from the Local Government for his disobedience of Government orders forbidding participation in Afghan affairs. He finally declared that he wished to reside permanently in Afghanistan and was eventually allowed to cross the frontier.

6. On the 29th September a party of bad characters from across the border in Shorawak lifted 250 sheep belonging to certain Sargaris of Kuchlak from the Ajram Hills where they were grazing. They carried away the shepherd as well, but released him with 30-40 sheep in the Pishin illaqa. Malik Abdul Wahid, headman of the Sargaris, accompanied by sixty men went in pursuit of the raiders and brought back the animals, without resistance or opposition.

7. On the 10th November some seven unarmed Massezais of Chur Massezai, while on their way back from Tang Massezai, which is about eighteen miles from Gulistan and eight miles from the Chur, were waylaid and fired at by a party of about five to twelve armed raiders believed to be Kakozais of this side of the border then encamped just near Gulistan and were looted of all money, clothes, a pistol, a horse and a donkey to the aggregate value of Rs. 400 or so. One of the Massezais who by chance was some way behind sent information to certain transborder Pirkanis encamped nearby, a party from whom gave pursuit to the raiders, exchanged shots with them and had the animals released, the raiders making good their escape.

8. A Caravan carrying goods to the value of about 5,000 Kabulis loaded on fifteen camels belonging to certain Shabozais of Kandahar was looted on 14th November by about forty-five armed transborder Achakzai raiders encamped near Sheen Haus round the Tan Durrah just at the doors of Spina Tezha levy post, with the complicity it is alleged, of certain Ghaibezais of this side of the border and connivance if not abetment of the Spina Tezha Levies. The raiders are further stated to have rendered the levies helpless by tying their hands and taking possession of the ammunition leaving the rifles. The goods looted were subsequently recovered and made over to the owners.

9. About the end of October during the seige of Kandahar by Achakzais, a party of some twenty-seven Usmanzai-Achakzais of Abattu in Chaman went over the border and raided the Killi

of one Syed Abdul Wadud in Afghanistan under the impression that he was a Ghilzai and thinking him to be in possession of large property and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. They however returned with two rifles, two country guns with little or no ammunition and household effects consisting mostly of clothing of small value. The Hakim of Kadani asked for restitution from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman and the latter succeeded in locating the offenders and restoring the major portion of the stolen property to the owner.

10. Malik Muhammad Siddiq, Bazai of Killi Sahib Khan in the Pishin Tahsil was murdered near Surkhab on the 4th December while on his way from Pishin to his village. He was travelling alone and had a rifle which presumably was the real cause of the murder. The Bazai Maliks were considerably disturbed and appeared to think that the Malik was killed by some of the Mallakhel Powindahs of Afghanistan with whom they have a blood feud. Enquiries so far made have failed to trace the actual offender and certain suspects since arrested are awaiting trial before a Jirga.

11. One Adam Khan known as Malang, Mohmand or Wardak was murdered on the 15th December at Naurak six miles from Gulistan where he had been living for the last thirty years. The murder was believed to have been committed (at the instigation of his wife with whom he had never been on good terms) by her father Haji, Haji's son Shaista Khan, Khassadar at Spina Tezha, and his nephews Ghulam Muhammad and Ghulam Muhay-ud-Din all of whom fled across the border. The deceased had no relatives on this side of the border.

12. Spina Tezha Levy Post was burnt on the 22nd December by transborder Hamidzai Addozai Ghaibezais. Probably this was done in connection with the murder of Malang and that the levies who as mentioned above fled across the border were privy to the raid.

13. On or about the 26th December certain transborder badmashes of unknown identity—probably Badezais, Massezais and Qutabzais—carried away a flock of sheep belonging to Khazais from Pinakai Massezai. The owners pursued the thieves and succeeded in releasing the animals. The badmashes however shot sixteen animals dead and made good their escape without being hit.

14. On the night of the 28th December a party of bad characters alleged to consist of Muhammad Afzal Adozai, etc., twenty-five in all, attempted to lift a flock of sheep belonging to Sulemankhels of Kattu Kahol from Garangi near Takhoi Chaman in the Chaman Sub-Division, but were unsuccessful owing to the resistence offered by the Sulemankhels. The Badmashes however wounded three men, one seriously, and made good their escape with one rifle. Consequently eight Adozais living on this side of the border, of whom one was Muhammad Afzal's brother and two were cousins were arrested and brought to Quetta. The last three were put in jail and the rest were released on heavy security. At the same time a severe warning was given to the Achakzai Khawanin who were suspected to be privy to Muhammad Afzal's outrages. It was first arranged to bring

Muhammad Afzal in through Malik Zakum Khan but he fell out with the Malik over a private affair and was finally arrested by the Naib-ul-Hakumat of Kandahar to stand his trial in cases against him there. He is still there. His arrest effectively broke up the raiding party which had collected round him.

15. About the 5th February a transfrontier Ghaibezai Achakzai, named Sher Jan of the Dadgi Kahol, fired at Janak Usmanzai Achakzai, a sowar of Spina Tezha Levies near the Levy Post on an alleged private feud relating to a woman.

16. On 7th February a party of seven transborder badmashes, Achakzais and others raided a flock of sheep, 300 in number, belonging to certain Massezais from Pinakai a few miles from Burj Aziz Khan and carried away the shepherd as well. They however released him subsequently at some distance from the place of occurrence together with fifty-five sheep. On receipt of information from the shepherd, the owners raised a large chigha of the neighbouring tribes (Kakars, Sasolis, Pirkanis and a few levies from Burj Aziz Khan) and went in pursuit of the raiders. Most of the parties from this District were armed with Government Martini Henry Rifles. The Chigha met the raiders in the Shusta Hills. The notorious Mir Hazar Sasoli and others intervened only to delay the pursuit party and to collect men to help the raiders. Firing commenced from both sides with the result that one Sargari was killed and a Sasoli Motabir seriously wounded. When no ammunition was left with the pursuit party the badmashes rushed them and captured eight Government and seven private rifles. Return of the rifles is expected.

17. In consequence of the hereditary fued between transfrontier Durranis and Ghaibezais in general and the recent fight between Achakzais and Taraks in Shorawak in February in particular Achakzais indulged in a number of reprisals of a minor nature against Taraks passing through the Quetta-Pishin District in the last few months. The precautions taken however prevented any serious occurrence. The Taraks have now cleared out of the District.

18. Twenty-six Achakzai badmashes raided Gangalzai in the Pishin Sub-division carrying away nine camels on the night of the 16th March. The animals were eventually brought back by the owners.

19. Some eleven unknown badmashes forced their way into the house of a Sayid in the village of Kerbala in the Pishin Sub-division. The house was at the time occupied by four women, whom they assaulted. One of the women managed to run out of the house and raised the alarm. The villagers in the neighbourhood rushed to the scene but in the meantime the raiders had disappeared and could not be found. No damage was reported.

20 Qalandar Sulemankhel Kakar a notorious bad character whose activities had caused considerable trouble for a number of years had been brought back in 1928 to stand his trial in a number of cases pending against him. Before his cases were taken up he again absconded to Afghanistan carrying away with him the wife of a Barakzai Kakar of Toba in Pishin. The latter managed to bring her back after

some time. This enraged Qalandar and he reappeared in Pishin with the intention of avenging himself on the husband of the woman. He fired at him but the cartridge missed fire and the woman's husband and his relatives managed to seize Qalandar before he could fire again and brought him before the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin. Qalandar was placed in the Quetta Jail awaiting his trial in a number of cases connected with him.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

21. *Criminal Justice.*—924 cases were disposed of as compared with 698 in the preceding year. The number of persons charged with offences was 1,715 against 1,255 in the previous year. At the close of the year 264 persons awaited their trial, while 1,160 were formally acquitted or discharged and 257 were convicted. Of those convicted fifty-two were sentenced to imprisonment, 125 to fine and 121 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The reason for such a large number of acquittals, etc., was due to the fact that in majority of cases compromise was effected.

The total amount of fines (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 27,487 against Rs. 21,687 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 2,509 were recovered and credited into the Treasury and Rs. 3,531 were paid by way of compensation to aggrieved parties.

During the year fifty-nine applications for revision were filed. Of these thirty were rejected, sentences were altered in fifteen, proceedings were quashed in three, in six decisions of the lower courts were reversed and in two were confirmed while three remained pending at the close of the year.

22. *Civil Justice.*—497 cases were referred to Councils of Elders against 441 in the previous year. Of these only 372 were disposed of leaving 125 pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of forty-two related to land and water, fifty-nine were women case, 182 were for money or other movable property and the remaining eighty-nine were of a miscellaneous nature.

Only twenty-three applications for revision were filed of which seventeen were disposed of and six were left pending at the close of the year. In seven cases decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed and reversed in two cases, three were remanded for further enquiry and in five decisions were modified.

23. *Jirga.*—The working of the Jirgas on the whole was satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

24. Except for a few cases of fever reported from the Pishin Sub-division the health of the people was good. The condition of the livestock was also good and water and fodder sufficient.

Locusts visited the District especially the Chaman and Pishin Sub-divisions. Owing to prompt measures taken the gardens and the major portions of the Rabi crops and Palezat (melon) were saved from destruction.

District Levies.

25. The total strength of the District Levies (including temporary levies for Spina Tezha) remained at 441, while the expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,87,072.

The working of the levies on the whole was satisfactory. Serious trouble however occurred at the Spina Tezha Levy post. A portion of the post was burnt on the 22nd December by transborder Hamidzai Adozai Ghaibezais and the levies employed at this post were privy to the raid. The post is a very important one and for this reason the appointment of the temporary establishment has been extended for a further period of six months.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

Marris and Bugtis.—The scarcity which has prevailed for some years past in the Marri-Bugti tribal territories resulted during the year under report in heavier migration than ever to Sind, the Punjab and neighbouring districts of Baluchistan in search of grazing and day-labour. In the case of the Marris, considerable trouble was experienced from friction between them and Pathans whose scanty grazing they shared, and restrictions had to be placed upon the immigration of certain sections into the Shahrig Tahsil. The ill feeling which subsisted for several years between the Marri and Khetran chiefs resulted in serious disturbances between the two tribes in September and October on the Kohlu-Loralai border, the raids committed by both sides including four murders and five abductions of women. Under pressure from the authorities the two Tumandars became reconciled and agreed to Marri-Khetran cases being settled by a Committee of the Shahi Jirga in January. The Committee effected a complete settlement and with the consent of both Chiefs, laid down a new and improved *rewaj* (custom) which (if confirmed) will be applied in future trials of murder and abduction cases between the Marri and Khetran tribes.

Serious disturbances broke out again during the autumn of 1929 between the Marri and Bugti tribes. The numerous encounters, with relatively heavy loss of life, which took place in 1928 had never been settled, owing chiefly to the unavoidable cancellation of the Shahi Jirga in January 1929 and ill-feeling between the two tribes ran high, especially in Leghari (Barkhan where there are numerous Marri and Bugti settlers intermixed with the Pathan inhabitants. Several different encounters took place during October and November and altogether eighteen persons were killed on both sides. The tumandars were slow in taking action, but eventually under pressure they managed to stop the raiding and agreed to meet at Sibi with their headmen during the cold weather with a view to settling all outstanding cases between the two tribes. For various reasons this Marri-Bugti Jirga did not eventually assemble till early in April when, after nearly a month's discussions, a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding cases was achieved. Altogether no less than twenty-seven cases were finally disposed of, Rs. 48,520 awarded as compensation and 108 persons punished with imprisonment or fine. It is hoped that the undesirable tendencies mentioned in last year's report on the Tribal Area have thus been checked for some time to come. The case of the murder of three Khalpar Bugtis in Jacobabad by Marris in 1928 is included in the above settlement, but it has yet to be tried by a special Sind-Baluchistan Jirga at Jacobabad, as the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier Jacobabad insists on punishing the Marri culprits for committing murder in his district and refuses to allow the withdrawal of the case by the Bugti complainants.

2. *Marris.*—With the exception of their feuds with the Khetrans and Bugtis in the autumn the behaviour of the Marris was satisfactory. The Tumandar Muhammad Mehrulla Khan, has definitely strengthened his hold over the tribe and shows every sign of becoming a strong Chief. As an example of this it may be mentioned that the Bijrani headmen of Kohlu who had for years been disaffected, became reconciled to the Tumandar in December 1929, when they went in deputation to Kahan to receive his forgiveness for their past hostility.

3. *Bugtis.*—Good progress was made during the year with the difficult case of the recalcitrant Saidani and Khiazai sections of the Shambani clan and it is understood that there is a good prospect of a satisfactory settlement being reached.

The Administered Area.

4. A most regrettable outrage wascommitted at Mian Kachh near Spintangi on 15th July when Sayyad Aqil Shah, a respectable and influential Sayyad in the Shahrig Sub-division and a Jirga member of several years' standing was attacked in his house by Khan Muhammed and Din Muhammad, Bugtis, and his hair, moustaches and beard completely shaved off. His horse was also killed and his rifle destroyed His younger brother Mohsin Shah, was also treated with gross indignity. The case has been referred to a special Jirga to be convened in April 1930.

5. Payo Khan Panezai, who migrated in 1928 with twenty families of his section to the Quetta-Pishin district as a result of disputes with his Sardar and members of his tribe, returned in April as a result of reconciliation with the Sardar, and has since been living peaceably at his village. A Sarangzai *farari* named Musa has also been brought back from Shorawak and his claims settled.

6. Statistics show an increase in the number of criminal cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation from 1,355 in 1928 to 2,223 in 1929, but the number of serious cases was not greater than in the previous year and the behaviour of the tribesmen in all three sub-divisions was fair.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

7. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation :—

	1928.	1929.
Civil	635	1,385
Criminal	1,766	3,113
Revenue	103	93
Total	2,504	4,594

In all 446 persons were punished for criminal offence as against 338 in the last year, while the number of persons called upon to furnish security was 180 as against 179. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 37,722 as against Rs. 52,442 in the previous year. The realizations amounted to Rs. 20,192 of which Rs. 9,837 were credited into Government Treasury and Rs. 10,355 paid to parties as compensation.

Levies.

8. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 628. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,93,725 against Rs. 2,96,266 in the previous year.

Last year's figures included a sum of Rs. 5,318 on account of cost of carriage of Postal mails between Kach and Ziarat, while during the year under report no such expenditure was incurred by the Civil Department as the Postal Levy Service between Kach and Ziarat was abolished, arrangements for the conveyance of mails between these places being made independently by the Postal department.

The conduct of the levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The general behaviour of the tribes was very satisfactory.

2. Musa Khan, Rahman and Nihal Khan Zarkuns, who were responsible for several murders and highway robberies and a state of unrest in the Duki Sub-division came in and their cases were decided by the District Jirga. They are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment.

3 Relations between the Hamzazais of Mekhtar and the Kibzais of Murgha became very strained over grazing rights in the Lakhi Sar lands, resulting in a fight between the tribes in which several men were wounded on both sides. A "chigha" party composed of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori, and Lower Zhob and Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai together with Sardar Bahadur Zarghun Khan and other Sanzarkhel Maliks arrived on the scene in time to stop further bloodshed. Necessary securities to keep the peace until the case is decided were taken from the parties.

4. Reference paragraph 4 of last year's report. During the year the Marris abducted a Khetran woman, the Khetrans retaliating by killing a Marri resulting in five women being abducted and four men murdered in the space of a few weeks. The whole case was laid before the Shahi Jirga at Sibi where both the Tumandars came to an agreement and settled all outstanding cases.

5. Some Bugtis in the course of a visit to Laghari Barkhan killed a Marri whereupon the latter chased and surrounded the party and killed seven Bugtis. This caused some excitement among the Bugtis who looked upon this outrage as a deviation from the established Riwaj. The cases between the two tribes have since been settled.

6. A sad incident as a result of which Sergeant Ives of the India Army Service Corps lost his life occurred in February.

A party of six British Non-Commissioned Officers of the Loralai Cantonment without giving the usual intimation to the Civil Authorities, proceeded to Wahar for duck shooting. Sergeant Ives was separated from the party and was joined by a shepherd named Ishaq, a Batozai of Killa Saifulla Tahsil who was grazing his flock near the bank of the Loralai river at the time. In the course of their wandering after game Sergeant Ives was shot dead by the shepherd who also received a gun shot wound from the Sergeant.

7. Owing to the disturbances in Afghanistan a large body of Tarak Powindahs were compelled to come into the Loralai District to graze their flocks, instead of going to the Registan as usual. Their stay in the District brought them into conflict with the local population and also with the Marris who were grazing their flocks also in this District with the result that several cases of assaults and murders supposed to have been committed by the Taraks are pending settlement.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

8. The number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

—	During the year 1928.	During the year 1929.	Decrease.
Criminal . . .	838	654	184
Civil	1,241	986	255
	2,079	1,640	439

Owing to heavy floods in the Dera Ghazi Khan District litigants and their witnesses were unable to reach Fort Munro and consequently the joint jirgas were postponed. This accounts for the decrease in the number of cases settled during the year.

9. Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 72,477 as against Rs. 82,894 in the preceding year. Realizations, including arrears aggregated to Rs. 29,093 as against Rs. 41,933 in the previous year.

In the majority of cases compensation was made payable by instalments. It should be noted that fines are almost entirely by way of compensation, *viz.*, blood money, value of property looted and stolen, etc. Of the sum recovered, Rs. 26,394 were paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

10. The Sardars and headmen co-operated willingly, jirgas worked well and cases were properly and satisfactorily disposed of.

District Levies.

11. The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 454. The expenditure on the maintenance of these levies amounted to Rs. 1,84,552 of which the Postal levies represented Rs. 17,673. The travelling allowance of the levy muharrirs during the year amounted to Rs. 408.

The Punitive levy post established at Hosri in December 1928 was abolished from the 1st June 1929.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

The conduct of the Zhob tribes on the whole was satisfactory. Although from the Zamindar's point of view the season was far from being a good one, little actual acute scarcity was reported. To a considerable extent this was due to the facilities offered by the newly opened Zhob Valley Railway for importing large quantities of staple foodstuffs from India, the timely arrival of which prevented prices from rising to any great extent. Large numbers of tribesmen now find employment on the roads and the Railway as manual labourers and the tribes derive a considerable income from this source. Little interest was shown in the disturbances in Afghanistan. Unusually large numbers of Powindahs passed through the District on the way from and back to Afghanistan.

2. The Railway line was opened for passenger traffic in July. The general attitude of the local people towards the Railway was fairly good although numerous cases of the placing of obstructions on the line occurred.

3. On the 16th April an Hazara Mistri named Haider who was working on the road between Minabazar and Musafirpur was carried off by one Kabul Mardanzai and two companions. Eventually the Mistry was brought back by the Ghorezai Maliks.

4. In November a quarrel between Kibzais of Murgha and Hamzatzais of Mekhtar over a piece of land near Saradhaka in Mekhtar resulted in a collision between the two parties during which some blood was shed. Quiet was however, quickly restored and the case has since been referred to Munsiffs with the consent of the parties.

5. On 4th and 5th February some Sheranis living near Mir Ali Khel interfered with the labourers engaged on repairs to the Militia post the contract for which had been given to a Mandokhel Contractor and endeavoured to stop the work. They were prevented from doing so and no further trouble occurred.

6. At the end of February a party of 12 Akakhel Sulemankhels wounded a Laghaune Jalalzai near Ghazluna and carried off some sheep and camels across the border.

7. The Tarak Powindahs on their return to Afghanistan caused a certain amount of trouble by interfering with the water and crops of the local people while passing through Zhob.

8. The only transborder raid during the year was committed by a party of Khoidadkhel, Sulemankhels with whom were some Kakar and Sherani bad characters. On the night of the 15th March a detachment of the Zhob Militia under Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Anderson, was attacked by a party of Sulemankhels under one Mozai, son of Jangi Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel at Inzare about 5 miles west north-

west of Shinbaza. Attempts on the part of the attackers to pin the Militia to their camp until dawn were frustrated partly by the success of a Militia picquet in seizing a position on high ground above the Sulemankhels and partly by the moving of the camp to a fresh site, and they dispersed before daybreak. Aerial reconnaissance carried out on the evening of the 16th failed to discover any of the gang on our side of the border. The Militia had Captain Honeyball slightly and one sepoy seriously wounded and several animals were hit. The Sulemankhel losses were not definitely ascertained but one man was known to have been seriously wounded.

9. The Zhob Militia carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

10. The number of cases decided in 1929 as compared with 1928 was :—

	1929.	1928.
Criminal	586	519
Civil	535	561
Revenue	208	239

Punishments awarded numbered 172 against 175 in the previous year. 338 persons were called upon to furnish security. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 42,702 against Rs. 11,873 in 1928. Excepting a sum of Rs. 443 due to Government the entire amount was payable to individuals as compensation. In 1929 recoveries on account of fines amounted to Rs. 6,820 against Rs.12,369 in 1928.

11. The annual Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan Joint Jirga was held at Daraban (Dera Ismail Khan District) in December and many inter-district cases were settled.

ZHOB MILITIA.

12. *Personnel (Men).*—Throughout the year the Corps was kept up to strength and good recruits enlisted.

13. Wireless. The Corps has been supplied with an experimental Wireless set and was in use for 5 months with satisfactory results.

14. Posts.—The following posts are held by the Corps :—

Lower Zhob.
Ahmadi Dirga.
Mir Ali Khel.
Moghal Kot.
Shaighalu.
Manikhwa (from November).
Kapip (from September).

Upper Zhob.

Killa Saifulla.

Gwal Haiderzai.

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Fakirzai.

Loeband. } Held from 1st April to 1st November only.
Ashewat. }

15. During the winter a new motor road was made from Fort Sandeman to Durgai China (26 miles) and also a road from Manikhwa to Ahmadi Dirga. Both these roads have proved very useful.

The road from Fort Sandeman to Shaighalu has been extended for 3 miles and is fit for motors within 7 miles of Shaighalu post.

16. The area protected by the Zhob Militia was very quiet. In February Jemadar Habib Shah with 3 men showed both courage and initiative in following and rounding up 2 armed Kakars suspected of murder.

17. In March while on tour in the Hussaini Nika Gustoi area the Commandant and Captain Honeyball were heavily sniped by a party of Khoidadkhel Sulemankhels assisted by Sherani and Kakar outlaws. The behaviour of the men was excellent and the party extricated itself from a nasty situation with slight loss,—only one man being severely wounded and 3 animals wounded.

18. The high standard of musketry has been maintained.

Discipline was very good with the exception of No. 1 Company Kakars. This company has been re-organised, a Jemadar discharged to pension and certain bad characters weeded out.

19. The general health of the Corps was good.

General Remarks.

20. The year was one of peace although not altogether one of prosperity. Internally there were no serious inter-tribal disputes and our relations with the border tribes, apart from one incident, were of the most friendly nature.

21. Inadequate winter and spring rains followed by abnormally heavy summer rains seriously affected both harvests and the crops failed over a large part of the District. Large swarms of locusts further added to the difficulties of the cultivators, although energetic measures were adopted to deal with this pest. The opening to traffc of the Zhob Valley Railway enabled large quantities of grain to be imported from India at reasonable rates and the rise in prices which would previously have been the inevitable result of a poor harvest was thus almost entirely avoided. Although heavy rains which fell in the latter part of the summer did considerable damage to the railway line and affected its working the resulting delays were only of brief duration and normal running was quickly resumed. Road communications of the District were augmented by the construction of a new road from Gwal Haiderzai to Mara Tangi. The Zhob Valley road from Fort Sandeman

to Hindubagh and thence to Quetta was greatly improved and is now in exellent condition.

22. The health of people and animals was normal and no severe epidemic was experienced, although malaria of an unusually severe type was prevalent in the late summer and autumn and the usual small outbreak of small-pox and measles occurred.

23. The posts along the Fort Sandeman Murgha Road were evacuated by the Military and occupied by locally recruited levies. The military posts at Kapip and Manikhwa were also evacuated by them and handed over to the Zhob Militia.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

1. *District Levies.* The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 143 against 142 last year. They were distributed as under :—

(1) Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	109
(2) Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
(3) Kachhi Railway	19
	143

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 55,858 against Rs. 55,865 last year.

The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).

2. Forty-three Criminal and seventy-six Civil cases were decided by Jirgas, during the year under report as under :—

—	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal . . .	9	54	43	20
Civil . . .	14	80	76	18

Attitude of tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes was good and calls for no remarks.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

Same unfriendly terms obtained among the three tribes of the Nushki Tahsil—the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals, who are divided into factions within each tribe. Though the authority of the three Sardars is weak their attitude towards Government was satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar continued to exercise a good influence over his tribe and can be relied upon to settle cases and keep on good terms with the Sinjeranis of the Helmand.

3. There were no raids in Chagai territory from across the border during the year.

4. One raid was committed in Nushki territory from across the Afghan border during the year.

About the 18th October 1929, a party of 10 bad characters—from Afghanistan headed by Muhammad Murad Amirzai Mengal of Nushki, carried off seventeen camels belonging to the people of Nushki from Mal which is in the tribal area of the Badini Sardar. It is stated that Muhammad Murad fled to Afghanistan about a year ago on account of a land dispute between the Amirzai and the Tarasezai Mengals of Nushki.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 174 (Civil 73, Revenue 36, Criminal 65) as against 198 for the year 1928.

6. The total amount of fines imposed during 1929 was Rs. 2,613 while the amount realised was Rs. 2,420 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
For 1926	50
„ 1927	260
„ 1928	2,025
„ 1929	85
Total .	2,420

Out of the amount realised Rs. 2,370 was paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

7. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

Levies.

8. *Tribal Levies.*—The strength of Tribal and District Levies remained unaltered. The tribal responsibility scheme worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

Chagai levy corps.

9. Honorary Lieutenant Mir Ahmad Yar Khan remained attached to the Chagai Levy Corps as Adjutant throughout the year.

10. The Chagai Levy Corps was augmented by a permanent strength of 1 Risaldar and 150 men from 1st April 1929 in order to relieve the detachments of regular regiments stationed on the Railway line at and east of Dalbandin. The men were enlisted and trained at Quetta for a period of 6 months when they took up their duties and relieved the regular troops.

11. The usual annual musketry training was carried out during the year.

General remarks.

12. Trains run four times a week from Ahmadwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ.*

Through trains continued to run twice a week from Ahmadwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ.* The daily service from Quetta to Ahmadwal has been discontinued and trains now run only four times a week between Quetta—Ahmadwal and *vice versâ.*

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.

During the year, the health of His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, showed no improvement.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan visited the State Stud at Dhadar on January 26th.

Administration of Land and Water.

3. The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 5,09,757 against Rs. 6,07,778 for the last year, a decrease of Rs. 98,021. The deficiency is partly due to damage caused by locusts and partly to the fall in prices of grains which affected the sale of revenue grain.

Legislation and Protection.

4. 1,468 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year, while 1,411 cases were decided by Niabat Courts including that of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration, Shariat, compromise or withdrawal.

The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lock-ups was 84 and 123, respectively. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good and efforts were made to train them in agricultural and industrial arts.

5. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 243 men as against 253 in the last year.

The strength of the State Levies remained at 712.

Weather and Crops.

6. In respect of cultivation the year under review was below the average in the beginning on account of drought, but later on due to rain it became moderate. Rates were lower at the close of the year.

Irrigation.

7. The Lehri Khanwah scheme was continued and the cost to the State amounted to Rs. 12,288. The zamindars continued to help with labour and about 18,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation in the Bhag Niabat.

Trade.

8. Imports into Pasni amounted to Rs. 8,64,494 against Rs. 8,56,772 last year. Exports from Pasni to Karachi, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,52,572 against Rs. 6,09,754 in the last year.

The imports from, and exports to, Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 92,000 agninst Rs. 6,150 and Rs. 76,400, respectively, of the year 1928-29. The income from Customs duty amounted to Rs, 1,03,762 against Rs. 98,369 for the preceding year.

Communications.

9. The fair weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were kept in good order.

Revenue and Finance.

10. The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and quit-rents, amounted to Rs. 15,00,517 and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,72,189 against Rs. 16,45,460 and Rs. 12,38,671, respectively, for the preceding year, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,28,328.

11. The income of the Mekran Revenues branch, which is included in the income of Kalat State revenues, amounted to Rs. 2,05,238 against Rs. 2,05,951 or a decrease of Rs. 713. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,22,910, an increase of Rs. 657 over the figures for the last year. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 82,328.

12. The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 34,84,061 at the close of the year against Rs. 31,55,733 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,28,328. Of this credit balance a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 is invested in Government loans and over Rs. 84,000 was lent as Taccavi and other advances.

In addition to this the State possesses Government Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 41,50,000.

Hospitals.

13. The State maintains the following seven hospitals:—

1. Mastung		in Sarawan.
2. Khuzdar		in Jhalawan.
3. Bhag		in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa		
5. Lehri		
6. Turbat		in Mekran.
7. Pasni		

During the year 84,341 patients were treated in these hospitals as compared with 90,154 during the preceding year.

In addition to these hospitals, there are hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand (Mekran) maintained by Government and a Dispensary at Mastung Road maintained by the Church Missionary Society. The last named Dispensary is transferred to Dhadar during the cold weather.

The general health of the people was good and there was no serious epidemic. There were however many cases of measles, small-pox and malarial fever. Arrangements were made for vaccination of the people.

Efforts were continued to prevent the use of opium among young children with satisfactory results.

Education.

14. There are the following schools for boys in the State:—

1. Mastung Middle School	in Sarawan.
2. Kalat Primary School	
3. Pringabad Primary School	
4. Wali Khan Primary School	
5. Khuzdar Primary School	in Jhalawan.
6. Dhadar Primary School	in Kachhi.
7. Bhag Primary School	
8. Gandawa Primary School	
9. Lehri Primary School	
10. Turbat Primary School	in Mekran.
11. Panjgur Primary School	
12. Pasni Primary School	

The total number of students on the rolls was 715 against 724 for the previous year. The students of Mastung school are given practical training in the methods of cultivation and harvesting of crops.

State Stud.

15. There was no epidemic disease among the Stud animals and their general condition was excellent. Some of the horses took part in the Quetta, Lahore and Karachi races and won stakes amounting to Rs. 3,669 and five silver cups to the value of Rs. 475. In addition, horses of the State Stud were exhibited in the Civil and Military Horse Shows at Quetta and Sibi and the Imperial Delhi Horse Show held in February 1930 and were awarded prizes aggregating Rs. 953 cash, 2 silver cups, 2 silver medals and 10 sanads.

Mekran Levy Corps.

16. *Strength.*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps was twelve Indian Officers and 436 other ranks. The Jamaldini Platoon at Sohtagan Post continued to be attached to the Mekran Levy Corps.

17. *Discipline.*—The discipline and spirit of the Corps were good.

18. *Detachments.*—Detachments of the Mekran Levy Corps were located at the following places during the year:—

1. Panjgur Headquarters.
2. Grawag Post.

3. Parom Post.
4. Gar Post.
5. Turbat Post.
6. Mand Post.
7. Suntsar Post.
8. Sohtagan Post.

19. *Upkeep.*—The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,905.

20. *Health.*—The health of the Corps was satisfactory. Some cases of measles and chicken-pox occurred in Panjgur and Grawag, but immediate steps were taken to segregate all men coming from outlying villages and the Corps escaped infection.

One man died of Pneumonia at Mand, two died of fever at Panjgur and one died while proceeding on leave.

Tribal Levies.

21. Tribal levies continued to be maintained at Mand, Ispekan, Parom and Sohtagan.

Transport.

22. There was no difficulty in obtaining camels when required, but owing to the scarcity of grazing as a result of the failure of rains for the last three years, the camels were often very weak.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

On the whole, the year under review was one of comparative peace and quiet and the number of raids and untoward incidents small.

Sarawan.

2. On the morning of the 31st May a raid was committed at Dasht Kotal. Parties of Niabat Levies intercepted the gang at Duzdara where shots were exchanged and the raiders fled, leaving behind some camels which they had lifted.

Mekran.

3. Sardar Mir Shah Umar, Gitchki, of Kosh-Kalat, died on the 4th June.

4. On the 9th September a gang of Damanis looted five camels from British territory near Gwalishtap. They were pursued by a party of the Levy Corps detachment from Gwalishtap, but succeeded in escaping across the border, leaving behind the camels which were returned to their owners.

5. On the 14th October a small gang of transborder offenders lifted three sheep from Sorag near Mand. A party of the Mekran Levy Corps went in pursuit and recovered the sheep but failed to come up with the raiders.

6. On the 3rd February the female relations of Dost Muhammad, Baranzai, and Ali Muhammad, Baranzai, entered British territory at Mand in order to seek protection. Shortly afterwards Nausherwan's (Baranzai) female relations also arrived at Mand. On the 6th February Ali Muhammad and Nausherwan entered British territory near Sirog in order to seek protection and were brought to Mand. The total number of refugees including children and dependents was 700. Those refugees who were in possession of arms were disarmed on entering British territory.

Subsequently the Baranzai leaders and their families were sent to Panjgur and there kept under surveillance. The remaining refugees rapidly dispersed though few of them were disposed to return to Persian territory.

Las Bela.

7. On the 10th September when the Wazir of Las Bela was engaged in executing a Jirga award, a fight took place between his escort and members of the Roonjah tribe resulting in the death of three of the latter. Subsequently certain sections of the Roonjah tribe which had been on bad terms with each other composed their differences and arrived at an amicable settlement; the heirs of the persons who had been killed in the fight in question waived their claims to blood money, and the Jam Sahib pardoned the persons who had been involved in the fight with the Wazir's escort in the hope that this would prevent

further trouble and tend to put an end to dissensions between certain sections of the Roonjah tribe which had had a very unsettling effect in the State and had caused embarrassment to the State authorities. Up to date it appears that the policy adopted has had good results.

Kharan.

8. On the 20th February there was an affray at Rud-i-Mashkel between Fateh Muhammad, a Naib of the Kharan Chief, and Mir Kiya Khan, Reki, in connection with the commandeering of camels, in which two of the Naib's men were killed and three of Mir Kiya Khan's party were wounded. Heavy securities were taken without delay from the Rekis concerned through the Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and the Kharan Chief was asked to take immediate steps to prevent further bloodshed.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

The Jam Sahib and his family enjoyed good health during the year except for an attack of sub-acute dysentery towards the end of December.

The Jam Sahib's youngest son Mir Qurban Ali from his Malir wife died in January.

Mir Ghulam Dastgir Khan, brother of the Jam, was married to the second sister of the Mengal Sardar in January.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Brett, C.I.E., I.A., from 1st April to 1st June 1929.

Captain H. M. Poulton, I.A., from 2nd June to 7th August 1929.

Captain R. R. Burnett, I.A., from 8th August to 24th September 1929.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Brett, C.I.E, I.A., from 25th September 1929 to 20th November 1929.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, I.A., from 21st November 1929 to 31st March 1930.

3. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner visited the State during December.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, I.A., Political Agent, Kalat, visited the State in March.

4. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Lower Sind and Persian Gulf Division, visited the State during 1929 to inspect the Bela Post Office.

5. The Post of Wazir was held by Khan Sahib Agha Mir Yakub Shah throughout the year.

Administration of Land.

6. There was no change in the land taxation. The Revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 83,538 against Rs. 1,06,944 last year. It was realized in full.

The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that owing to severe attacks of locusts during the year the Jowar crop, the principal product of the State, was considerably damaged. What remained realized lower prices than last year.

Legislation and Protection.

7. *Military Forces.*—The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of fifty-eight men and the Military Police of sixty-one men.

8. *Armament.*—There was no change in armament.

9. *Village Watchmen*.—The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also perform the duties of village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.

10. *Criminal Justice*.—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 635 including twenty-two from the preceding year. Of these, 620 were disposed of, leaving 15 pending at the close of the year. These cases involved the arrest of 816 men of whom 163 were convicted and 651 released. The remaining two are under trial. There were ten cases of murder, nineteen cases of adultery and five cases of suicide while 2, 1, and 1, respectively, were pending from the last year. The majority of the remaining cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 6,326 while Rs. 4,449 were outstanding from the last year. Of the total, Rs. 4,902 were realized and Rs. 2,404 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,469 outstanding at the end of the year.

The value of stolen property was Rs. 6,064 of which Rs. 1,068 were recovered against Rs. 3,542 in the preceding year.

11. *Civil Justice*.—The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases were disposed of during the year :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Civil	1,052	1,505
Revenue	336	421
Miscellaneous	86	124
Execution	248	356

Production and Distribution.

12. *Weather and Crops*.—The Kharif crop, which showed good prospects in the beginning owing to good rains, suffered heavily owing to the attacks of locusts in large swarms just at the time when the crop was about to ripen.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, goat-hair and wool, current in the State during the year :—

	Ghee.	Goat-hair.	Wool.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent owners	70—80	10—11	16—18
Nomads	65—70	8—9	14—16

13. *Irrigation*.—The Jezan Band in the Shah Lakhra Niabat remained structurally sound and proved beneficial as usual.

14. *Wages and Labour*.—There was no change in wages or labour conditions.

15. *Trade and Manufacture*.—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, coriander, saddle bags and gugal; wool and ghee are generally brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarf-palm-leaves and ropes.

The trade fell in value in the year under report. Duty collected amounted to Rs. 1,66,223 against Rs. 1,80,967 in the preceding year,

the decrease being mainly due to an all-round depression of trade and fall of prices of ghee, wool and sarshaf which were not exported to Karachi in large quantities. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in epidemic form throughout Sind the State had to impose quarantine restrictions at Hab for about three months which hampered also the import of merchandise into the State.

16. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela and Hab-Kotira roads were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 10,663 against Rs. 9,555. A new road approximately fifty-two miles long was constructed from Bela to Liari through Shah Lakhra joining the main (Karachi-Bela) road at Siranda, making it possible to visit the two Niabats and return to Headquarters in a day instead of two days as in the past.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 3,62,475 against Rs. 4,02,719 in the preceding year. The expenditure including that on Public Works totalled Rs. 3,90,811 against Rs. 3,44,665 last year. The decrease in income is chiefly due to the depression of trade and the damage caused by locusts, while the increase in expenditure includes a special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Jam Sahib himself and Rs. 4,000 to Mir Ghulam Dastgir for the expenses of his marriage.

Vital Statistics.

18. The State continued to maintain the Dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. There was no case of plague in the State during the year. Influenza (at Habnadi), small-pox and measles, however, broke out in the State and a few cases proved fatal.

369 operations were performed and 2,366 persons vaccinated during the year against 381 and 1,401, respectively, in the preceding year.

The number of patients treated during the year was 29,375 against 28,152 last year.

Education.

19. The State maintained one Upper and one Lower Primary School at Bela and Uthal, respectively. The total number of boys on the rolls was ninety-three against 118 last year.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to be supported by His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of State schools was Rs. 3,896 against Rs. 3,683 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1929-30 with corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Difference+increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	29,758	3,092	—26,666
(*b*) Current year's demand .	12,20,219	12,66,572	+46 353
Total .	12,49,977	12,69,664	+19,687
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	29,746	2,168	—27,578
(*b*) Current year's collections	*10,76,180	11,23,829	+47,649
Total .	*11,05,926	11,25,997	+20,071
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	78,733	59,151	—19,582
(*b*) Malikana . . .	48,155	50,647	+2,492
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	924	60	—864
(*d*) Grain & Cash Allowances	14,080	15,630	+1,550
(*e*) Arrears . . .	2,168	18,179	+16,011
(*f*) Miscellaneous . .	.....	.....	.....
Total .	1,44,060	1,43,667	—393

* These amounts include a sum of Rs. 9 on account of remission which was first recovered and credited into the Treasury but was refunded on receipt of sanction to remission.

This table does not include Rs. 5,126-6-4 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil for 1929-30 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by District of the figures shown in Appendix I, giving the results exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1928-29. (Increase +, Decrease—.)

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	—6,234	—7,685
Sibi	—22,178	—28,492
Loralai	—17,130	+6,866
Zhob	+32,644	+31,381
Chagai	+32,530	+17,946
Kalat	+55	+55
Variation .	+19,687	+20,071

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during 1929-30 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta . .	16	...
	Pishin . .	513	...
Loralai	Duki . .	100	...
	Barkhan . .	372	...
Zhob	Killa Saifulla .	1,574	...
Sibi	Sibi . .	143	...
	Shahrig . .	591	...
	Nasirabad . .	47,373	60
Chagai	Nushki . .	5,117	...
	Shorarud . .	462	...
	Dalbandin .	2,890	...
Total .	...	59,151	60

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	1928-29, Rate per maund.	1929-30, Rate per maund.
	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
Quetta	5 0 0	5 0 0
Chaman	4 8 0	No produce on account of lack of rains and appearance of locusts.
Pishin	5 0 0 to 5 8 0	5 8 0
Bori	4 9 0	5 5 6
Barkhan	4 6 0	4 3 0
Duki	4 8 0	4 9 0
Sinjawi	4 12 0	5 2 0
Musakhel	4 1 0	4 9 0
Fort Sandeman	5 8 0	5 8 0
Killa Saifulla	4 8 0	4 12 0
Hindubagh	5 2 0	5 8 0
Sibi	4 9 6 to 5 2 6	5 11 0 to 6 8 6
Shahrig	4 0 0 to 4 4 0	4 10 0
Kohlu	4 8 0	3 15 0
Nushki	5 4 0	5 4 0
Dalbandin	4 12 0	Whole revenue remitted.
Shararud	5 0 0	4 1 0
Bolan	4 12 0	5 0 6

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1929 (per rupee).		March 1930 (per rupee).	
	Seers.	Chh.	Seers.	Chh.
Wheat.				
Quetta	5	1	6	1
Loralai	6	...	7	4
Fort Sandeman	5	8	6	8
Nushki	5	12	7	0
Millet.				
Sibi	8	3	1	7

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Quetta	8·25	5·67	8·06	7·20
Sibi	5·47	2·11	3·73	5·27
Harnai	11·68	8·07	8·43	11·99
Loralai	9·80	5·08	5·92	13·17
Fort Sandeman	10·18	8·62	9·57	16·21
Nushki	6·10	4·11	5·06	3·18
Mach (Bolan)	8·66	3·05	2·62	10·81

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,82,325 as compared with Rs. 1,35,420 in the previous year as shown below.

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase +, decrease —.
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	27,500	21,210	12,295	8,640	39,795	29,850	—9,945
Sibi . . .	20,065	38,210	9,410	33,615	29,475	71,825	+42,350
Loralai . .	3,350	1,250	13,650	14,750	17,000	16,000	—1,000
Zhob . . .	10,890	15,840	23,110	34,810	34,000	50,650	+16,650
Chagai . . .	2,500	2,690	12,410	10,310	14,910	13,000	—1,910
Kalat . . .	...	200	240	800	240	1,000	+760
Total .	64,305	79,400	71,115	1,02,925	1,35,420	1,82,325	+46,905

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as it stood on 31st March 1930.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal school	1	13	1	12	
Secondary schools	12	3,226	11	3,349	
Primary schools of all kinds	77	1,902	85	2,117	
Total	90	5,141	97	5,478	
Private schools.					
(*a*) Mosque schools	178	2,504	208	2,829	
(*b*) Others	2	304	2	260	
Total	180	2,808	210	3,089	
For girls.					
Secondary schools	5	771	5	833	
Primary schools	3	213	3	249	
Total	8	984	8	1,082	
European schools common to boys and girls.	2	256	2	266	
Grand Total	280	9,199	317	9,915	

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary schools (boys)	3,349
Primary schools (boys)	2,117
Secondary schools (girls)	833
Primary schools (girls)	249
Normal school (boys)	12
European school (boys)	107
European school (girls)	159
Total	6,826

Almost all of these schools have Primary Department attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

Europeans	121
Anglo-Indians	44
Indian Christians	200
Muhammadans	3,477
Hindus	2,876
Parsis	51
Others	57
Total	6,826

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1929-30 :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	(A) 1,27,600 6 11	7,10,150 14 1	8,37,751 5 0	6,53,819 7 9	(B) 1,83,931 13 3†
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	74,850 11 5	1,96,114 8 10	2,70,965 4 3	1,63,643 0 0	1,07,322 4 3
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	33,904 4 6*	83,273 5 2	1,17,177 9 8	79,081 12 1	38,095 13 7
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	11,670 7 5	52,113 0 1	63,783 7 6	43,347 13 11	20,435 9 7
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	52,659 6 1	61,058 0 4	1,13,717 6 5	1,00,956 1 8	12,761 4 9
6. Nushki Town Fund	1,972 8 6†	10,048 3 3	12,020 11 9	8,177 5 2	3,843 6 7
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	6,438 14 10	2,688 10 4	9,127 9 2	6,480 12 6	2,646 12 8
Total	1,81,496 4 9	4,05,295 12 0	5,86,792 0 9	4,01,686 13 4	1,85,105 3 5

(A) Excludes Rs. 64,343-15-11 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipal employees, etc.
(B) Excludes Rs. 80,285-7-4 on account of Provident Fund and Security Deposits of Municipal employees, etc.

These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund	Rs. 58,400
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	,, 1,68,200
3. Loralai Bazar Fund	,, 3,350
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	,, 37,000
5. Sibi District Bazar Fund	,, 66,331
6. Nushki Town Fund	,, 4,992
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	,, 11,759

* Opening balance of the following funds :—

Sibi Bazar Fund	Rs. 24,227 9 3
Harnai Bazar Fund	,, 4,533 3 4
Ziarat Bazar Fund	,, 4,792 15 11
Total	,, 33,558 12 6
Credits for 1928-29 added under instructions from the A. G. C. R.	,, 345 8 0
	,, 33,904 4 6

† Rs. 15 representing the refund of audit fee added under instructions from the A. G. C. R.

APPENDIX XI.

Serious offences committed in 1929.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Lora-lai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1929.	Total 1928	Total 1927.
Rioting, 147-148 . .	3	...	...	4	...	...	7	9	13
Murder, 302 . . .	12	64	52	21	1	23	173	160	126
Murder, attempt, 307 .	10	...	20	1	...	...	31	39	65
Culpable Homicide, 304 .	11	...	18	14	2	...	45	20	12
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	553	95	27	90	...	...	765	682	668
Kidnapping, 363 to 369 .	34	...	8	8	...	1	51	43	22
Rape, 376. . . .	9	31	15	...	...	...	55	31	30
Unnatural offences, 377 .	15	4	...	...	...	...	19	22	16
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401.	362	338	589	130	5	43	1,507	2,080	1,283
Robbery, 392 to 394 .	8	...	23	8	...	...	39	33	25
Dacoity with murder, 396	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	7
Dacoity, other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402.	24	11	1	1	...	...	37	20	9
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	79	...	4	3	3	...	89	57	34
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	15	...	108	108	...	...	231	159	181
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	13
Criminal trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	71	...	7	2	...	...	80	71	75
Total 1929 .	1,215	593	873	380	11	67	3,139	...	...
Total 1928 .	933	1,178	1,017	207	7	42	...	3,384	...
Total 1927 .	784	560	923	214	35	12	...	...	2,528

N.B.—This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XII.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1929, as compared with 1928 :—

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Pending from previous year .	429	535	3	7	84	90	10	17	51	80	17	16
Instituted during the year .	4422	4749	575	243	202	264	38	60	4395	5026	101	110
Total .	4851	5284	578	250	286	354	48	77	4446	5106	118	126
Disposed of during the year .	4301	4715	571	235	196	*314	31	58	4366	4960	101	116
Transferred to Jirga Register	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pending at the close of the year	535	567	7	15	90	40	17	19	80	146	16	10

*Excluding 13 Review Cases.

NOTE.—Classification of (1) Civil Suits and Miscellaneous Cases and (2) Appeals from decrees and miscellaneous appeals for 1928 has been revised.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to 43 and

Name of District.	Country spirits.						Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).			
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and passed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported, or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	2,31,296	2,400	74,223	3,07,918	...	3,07,918	53,673	4,910	58,583	66	21,335	21,401	3,87,902
Sibi . . .	24,010	...	10,540	34,550	...	34,550	...	...	...	...	514	514	35,064
Loralai . .	14,077	...	7,734	22,711	20	22,731	...	...	...	...	2,011	2,011	24,742
Zhob . . .	5,258	...	3,234	8,492	13,650	22,142	...	...	...	...	1,020	1,020	23,162
Bolan Pass, and Kachhi Railway District.	3,849	...	1,970	5,819	...	5,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,819
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . .	5,542	...	3,400	8,942	...	8,942	...	...	...	...	75	75	9,017
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,84,932	2,400	1,01,100	3,88,432	13,670	4,02,102	53,673	4,910	58,583	66	24,955	25,021	4,85,706
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total of previous year	2,86,963	2,400	86,808	3,76,171	16,035	3,92,206	63,164	400	63,564	...	21,663	21,663	4,77,433
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XIII.

No. I.—Revenue for 1929-30.

47 are gross.)

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.			Sale proceeds of excise opium.		Opium.			Hemp drugs.									Deduct from column 31.		
								Sale proceeds.			License fees wholesale and retail from—								
Duty on spirits used for other commercial, scientific or industrial purposes.	License fees for medicated wines.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium (druggists' permits).	Total receipts from opium.	Ganja. Duty.	Charas. Duty.	Bhang. Duty.	Ganja, Charas and Bhang.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	†Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 2 to 30.	Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	Total net Excise revenue in the year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	44	44	9,715	16,265	20,441	180	46,601	...	18,100	372	28,622	...	47,094	165	...	4,81,806	...	23,267	4,58,539
...	...	...	1,616	2,704	1,470	...	5,790	...	4,101	558	3,040	17	7,716	10	1	48,581	19	5,620	42,942
...	...	...	1,122	1,878	1,602	...	4,602	...	1,879	80	1,899	...	3,858	41	3	33,246	...	4,315	28,931
...	...	...	830	1,390	962	...	3,182	...	1,967	...	2,336	...	4,303	1	...	30,648	...	830	29,818
...	...	...	157	263	130	...	550	...	520	32	195	...	747	...	...	7,116	2,841	157	4,118
...	...	...	1,728	2,892	...	...	4,620	...	4,048	20	...	...	4,068	...	...	8,688	...	1,728	6,960
...	...	...	112	188	225	...	525	...	340	18	225	...	583	25	...	10,150	...	112	10,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,611	−7,611
...	44	44	13,552	22,668	24,830	180	61,250	...	26,907	1,060	36,317	17	64,301	242	4	6,11,547	2,860	41,912	5,66,775
...	...	...	1,728	2,892	...	...	4,620	...	4,048	20	...	...	4,068	...	...	8,688	...	1,728	6,960
82	...	82	13,569	21,351	17,590	170	52,590	160	39,462	1,360	19,632	17	60,631	206	..	5,90,942	3,331	32,382	5,55,229
...	...	...	1,748	2,752	...	...	4,500	...	3,813	...	...	...	3,813	...	..	8,313	...	1,748	6,565

APPENDIX XIV.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1929-30.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and Establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and services other than rewards.	Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
			Construction and repairs of buildings.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,728	1,559	756	2,499	10	9 715	23,267
Sibi	2,044	1,470	...	490	...	1.616	5.6 0
Loralai	1,932	1,015	...	246	...	1,122	4,315
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	830	830
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District	...	...	...	...	...	157	157
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,728
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	112	112
Revenue Commissioner's office	4,909	2,002	...	700	...	...	7,611
Total	17,613	6,046	756	3,935	10	13,552	41,912
Total Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,728
Totla of Previous year	11,272	3,106	1,852	2,583	..	13,569	32,382
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	1,748	1,748

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 7.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division & District.	Manufacture of Liquor—number of			Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of					Country liquors: Number of shops licensed for retail sale of	
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Liquors, other than commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent.)	Spirits under out-still system (permanent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quetta-Pishin .	1	1	...	...	12	1	1	1	9	...
Sibi . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	23	...
Loralai . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	1
Zhob . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	4
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total .	1	1	1	2	16	5	5	5	43	5
Total of previous year.	1	1	1	2	16	5	5	5	43	7

XV.

Shops and licenses for 1929-30

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—number for sale of		
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	1	11	11	23	2	25	2	26	7	7	7	7	16	2	2
...	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	4	12	20	20	20	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	4	5	5	5	5	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	3	6	...	6	6	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
2	1	25	15	24	12	25	2	37	34	36	42	42	16	3	2
2	1	25	14	21	13	23	2	36	36	36	44	44	17	3	2

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Name of District.	Country spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 30° U. P.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.	Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits Imperial in gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin	15	London proof issued free of duty.		15	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	See enclosure to this statement.	9,123	2,752	70,422	97	1,04,028	20	2,423	9
	22,145	3,243	...	22,524·9											
Sibi . .	3,492	...	...	3,142·8				402	85	1,103	1	1,173	...	115	..
Loralai . .	1,715	200	24	1,723·9				667	139	2,513	...	208	...	101	..
Zhob . .	655	...	1,852	2,163·7				476	91	1,825	...	510	...	...	...
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	500	...	...	450·0				57	1	378	...	356	...	...	...
Chagai . .	715	...	...	643·5				20	...	76	...	37	...	...	...
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	29,297	3,443	1,876	30,663·8				10,745	3,068	76,317	98	1,06,312	20	2,639	9
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	30,282	2,989	2,136	31,433·6				8,640	3,115	56,531	323	1,30,892	10	2,788	...
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XVI.

IV.—Consumption, Rates of duties and prices 1929-30.

Opium and other drugs.

Issues in seers of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Charas.			Ganja.			Bhang.			Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
	Cost price.	Duty.			Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Grains.					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Grs.
433	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	2,470	823·38	20	60	9·75	10	50	521·8	1	6-8	459
72	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	...	208	20	60	...	...	...	436·51	1	6-8	...
50	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	...	107·41	20	60	...	...	...	39·65	1	6-8	...
37	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	...	103·00	20	60	...	...	...	34·25	1	6-8	...
7	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	...	28·63	20	60	...	...	...	34·61	1	6-8	...
5	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	...	17·31	20	60	0·09	10	50	18·93	1	6-8	...
77	...	...	...	...	202·38	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	...	...	...
604	22 7 0	37 9 0	100 0 0	2,470	1,287·73	20	60	9·84	10	50	1,085·75	1	6-8	459
77	...	...	...	..	207·38	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	...	...	...
582	23 5 0	36 11 0	100 0 0	Grains. 2,074·5	1,065·20	...	...	8·80	10	50	1,274·83	1	6-8	568
75	...	...	...	...	95·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Enclosure to Imperial Return IV.—Consumption.

I. Rates of duty—

(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town :—

10° under proof	.	Rs. 9-9 per gallon.
20° do	.	Rs. 8-8 do.

(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

10° under proof	.	Rs. 6-2 per gallon.
20° do.	.	Rs. 5-8 do.

(*c*) For consumption in all other areas :—

10° under proof	.	Rs. 7-12 per gallon.
20° do.	.	Rs. 7-0 do.

(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders :—

10° under proof	.	Rs. 13-6 per gallon.
20° do.	.	Rs. 12-1 do.

(*e*) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—

20° under proof	.	Rs. 7-0 per gallon.

II. Cost price per London Proof—

(*a*) For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	2	8	10	2	9	4
20° do. .	2	8	7	2	9	3

(*b*) For liquor issued from the Bonded Warehouse at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	2	9	11	2	12	9
20° do. .	2	9	3	2	9	3

III.—Retail price per London Proof per gallon—

(*a*) Quetta town and other areas except the Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	15	13	6	16	10	8
20° do. .	16	14	0	16	14	0

(*b*) Nasirabad and Kachhi Railway Sub-divisions :—

	Plain.			Flavoured.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10° under proof .	13	5	4	13	5	4
20° do. .	14	1	0	14	1	0

APPENDIX XVII.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1929-30.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.									Exports.			
	Duty-paid.						In bond.			Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind Province.			
	From United Provinces.		From Punjab.		Total.					To—		Total.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Sind in Bombay Presidency.	From Punjab.	Total.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	gallons	Rs. A. P.	gallons	Rs. A. P.	gallons	Rs. A. P.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Tls.	Rs. A. P.	gallons	Rs.	gallons	Rs.
Beer	...	...	67	133 8 0	267	133 8 0	...	...	...	372	186	372	186
Whisky	...	...	20	437 8 0	20	437 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 27 61½	30,955 6 0	...	...	...	...
Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0	...	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...
Rosa Rum	3,788·7	38,006 15 0	...	...	3,788·7	38,006 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total													

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square		
							Country spirit.		
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin .	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	49,001	88,081	...	3·9	1,300·1
Sibi . . .	...	...	3,925	...	...	82,440	...	...	170·6
Loralai . .	2,181	...	5,344	21,876	...	60,597	2,181	...	1,336
Zhob . .	6,458	...	3,857	31,612	...	25,056	1,614 5	..	1,928·5
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	...	...	353	...	...	3,618	...	...	117·7
Chagai . .	...	...	19,622	...	...	21,343	...	...	9,811
Total .	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,727·8	3·9	1,007·9
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	53,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,234·14	3·9	1,007·9

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to

XVIII.

Return V.

miles per shop.								Number of shops per 10,000 of population.			Number of shops per 10,000 of population.					
								Country spirit.								
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.	
8		9		10		11		12	13		14		15		16	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	...	1·02	0·5	0·6	·45	·6	·45	·6	·45
...	327·08	...	196·25	...	196·25	...	196·25	...	...	2·8	...	1·46	...	2·43	...	2·43
...	1,505	...	1,505	...	1,505	...	1,505	·5	...	·7	...	0·6	...	0·6	...	0·6
...	1,719·2	...	...	...	1,719·2	...	1,719·2	1·27	..	·71	...	1·06	...	...	...	1·06
...	176·5	...	176·5	..	176·5	...	176·5	...	...	8·29	...	5·53	...	5·53	...	5·53
...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	9,811	...	...	·94	...	·94	...	·94	...	·94
6·5	1,514·2	6·5	1,422·4	6·5	1,203·6	6·5	1,203·6	·93	1·02	1·35	0·6	·93	·6	·99	·6	1·17
6·5	1,422·4	6·5	1,422·4	6·5	1,144·9	6·5	1,144·9	1·31	1	1·3	0·6	·99	·6	·99	·6	1·23

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

132883

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.		Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).					Average taxation		
	Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
								Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.								
Quetta-Pishin .	·6	·45	18·53	·32	·007	·6	·38	10·26	3·29	13·55
Sibi . . .	...	2·43	4·24	·09	...	·25	·53	7·64	3·35	10·99
Loralai . .	...	·06	3·16	·06	...	·13	·05	8·79	4·54	13·33
Zhob . .	...	1·06	2·61	·07	...	·18	·06	8·93	5·49	14·42
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	...	5·53	13·82	·19	...	·79	·96	8·55	4·38	12·93
Chagai . .	...	·94	3·35	·02	...	·08	·09	8·61	5·28	13·89
Total .	·6	1·17	9·9	·16	·003	·33	·28	9·80	3·48	13·28
Total of previous year.	·6	1·23	10·07	·15	·002	·27	·33	9·69	2·93	12·62

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to

XVIII—*contd.*

Return V—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return 1).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
37·56	47·21	84·77	...	Noted in column 33.	...	21·98	21·12	43·10	·71	Noted in column 33.	·71	3·51
37·56	20·69	58·25	...		...	19·72	4·72	24·44	1·28		1·28	·59
37·56	32·04	69·60	...		...	17·49	12·91	30·40	2·02		2·02	·4
37·56	26 00	63·56	...		...	19·23	17·02	36·25	...		...	·54
37·56	18·57	56·13	...		...	18·13	3·08	21·21	·93		·93	1·97
37·56	45·00	82·56	...		...	19·64	6·19	25·83	·91		·91	·47
37·56	41·11	78·67	...		...	20·89	15 23	36·12	·98		·98	1·19
36·70	30·07	66·77	18 18		18·18	37·40	8·40	45·80	1·07		1·07	1·54

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XIX.

Provincial Statement A.

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1929-30.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.			Remarks.
		Quantity sold.									
		To the public.									
		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the public.	
Quetta-Pishin . .	10	377	2,295	105	44,434	9	2,434	2	1,04,400*	392 (Imported)	*Includes issues to :—
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	gallons.
Loralai	2	20	118	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	Sindh . . . 372
Zhob	2	5	42	...	601	...	...	...	...	...	Troops . . . 65,728
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,100
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1928-29 . .	14	402	2,455	105	45,905	9	2,434	2	1,04,400	392	
Total for 1929-30 . .	14	438	1,767	39	33,519	196	1,593	2	1,21,404	6,564	

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and

Name of District.	FOREIGN SPIRITS AND Sold under													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction						
	Imported.					Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.		
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin . .	11	2,398	5,505	147	7,021	10	8,527	1	5	340	37	1,023	...	387	1
Sibi	4	91	306	...	914	1	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Loralai . . .	3	118	426	4	1,063	...	...	1	1	68	46	521	...	208	...
Zhob	5	85	425	...	1,142	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	1	1	40	...	249	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chagai	1	...	16	...	16	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total for 1929-30 . .	25	2,583	6,787	151	10,395	324	9,758	2	6	408	83	1,544	...	3,595	8
Total for 1928-29 . .	25	2,620	6,060	291	14,025	59	10,040	1	...	148	2	1,061	31	1,792	5

XX.

Statement B

fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1929-30.

FERMENTED LIQUORS. licenses.																
Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms.						Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Military canteens and association bar licenses.									Fermented liquors only.		Remarks.
Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.						
Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum	No of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	1	...	17	...	27	60	72	633	60	16,422	71	72,359	7	2	*4,403	* Imported . 1,113 * Indian . 3,290 Total . 4,403
4	36	...	189	...	203	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9	...	82	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	...	138	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	58	...	487	...	559	67	72	638	60	16,481	71	72,359	7	2	4,403	
6	51	...	442	...	211	66	51	227	55	7,464	37	74,755	...	2	4,200	

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement " C ".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1929-30.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1921.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	49,001	100	20	83	17	77	16	62	13
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs	27,220	82	30	59	22	67	25	51	19
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment	21,781	18	8	12	6	10	5	11	5
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i)	88,081	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
Sibi District	82,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	21,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.

Result of the New Abkari System.—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system	1909-10.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents).	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,34,979	3,89,806	3,99,702
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building).	960	5,192	26,281	17,759	27,268

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1929-30.

Tincture Opium.			Tincture Camphor.				Morphia.				Various.			Ipecac.
lbs.	oz.	z.	M.	lbs.	oz.	z.	M.	lbs.	oz.	z.	gr.	lbs.	oz.	z.	gri.
8	11	7	15	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	6	0

NOTE.—This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Receipts.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1929-30.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1929-30.	Actuals for 1928-29.	Differences in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	Customs	1,000	3,965	1,729	2,236	...	
II	Taxes on Income	1,75,000	1,88,649	1,82,036	6,613	...	
III	Salt	...	354	200	154	...	
IV	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	
V	Land Revenue	10,56,000	11,23,622	10,89,351	34,271	...	
VI	Excise	5,95,000	6,69,101	6,37,001	32,100	...	
VII	Stamps	1,88,000	1,63,323	1,93,307	...	29,984	
VIII	Forests	25,000	29,300	23,425	5,875	...	
IX	Registration	7,000	6,313	6,711	...	398	
XIII	Works for which capital accounts are kept .	54,000	73,349	79,134	...	5,785	
	Deduct—Working Expenses . . .	...	*34,130*	*27,002*	*7,128*	...	

XIV	Works for which capital accounts are not kept.	1,000	799	612	187	...	
XVI	Interest	33,000	15,016	34,493	...	19,477	
XVII	Administration of Justice	32,000	38,424	32,325	6,099	...	
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements . . .	5,000	4,542	5,462	...	920	
XIX	Police	10,000	10,124	10,541	...	417	
XXI	Education	46,000	43,551	44,981	...	1,430	
XXII	Medical	7,000	5,160	6,573	...	1,413	
XXIV	Agriculture	18,000	15,706	11,988	3,718	...	
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments . .	...	2,538	774	3,312	...	
XXVII	Currency	1,000	1,758	1,529	229	...	
XXX	Civil Works	48,000	58,037	48,281	9,756	...	
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation .	19,000	17,829	16,196	1,633	...	
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing . . .	4,000	4,222	166	4,056	...	
XXXV	Miscellaneous	51,000	45,248	50,552	...	5,304	
	Total .	23,76,000	24,86,800	24,48,817	1,03,111	65,128	Net increase of Rs. 37,933.

APPENDIX XXV.

Expenditure.

Account Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1929-30.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1929-30.	Actuals for 1928-29.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue	3,89,000	3,91,504	3,84,619	6,885	...	
II. Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—						
A.—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Excise	51,000	42,251	39,020	3,231	...	
C.—Stamps	5,000	2,709	9,151	...	6,442	
D.—Forests	37,000	37,684	36,878	806	...	
E.—Registration	3,000	3,142	3,254	...	112	
III. Irrigation Works	...		2,803	...	2,803	
IV. General Administration	1,64,000	1,62,449	1,73,951	...	11,502	
V. Administration of Justice	80,000	72,383	78,317	...	5,934	
VI. Jails and Convict Settlements — *Non-voted*	600	600	616	...	16	
VI. Jails and Convict Settlements — *Voted*	1,20,400	1,03,793	1,24,933	...	21,140	
VII. Police — *Non-voted*	20,300	6,605	19,323	...	12,718	
VII. Police — *Voted*	11,78,700	11,58,550	10,82,461	76,089	...	
VIII. Ecclesiastical	34,000	35,203	30,573	4,630	...	
IX. Political	15,99,000	15,62,560	15,49,998	12,562	...	
X. Frontier Watch and Ward	30,25,000	28,85,909	28,45,277	40,632	...	
XI. Eduaction — *Non-voted*	27,500	20,367	4,771	15,596	...	
XI. Eduaction — *Voted*	3,24,100	3,34,763	3,29,816	4,947	...	
XII. Medical and Public Health — *Non-voted*	40,700	25,815	39,614	...	13,799	
XII. Medical and Public Health — *Voted*	3,13,300	2,73,829	3,04,258	...	30,429	

XIII. Agriculture and Scientific Departments—						
A.—Agricultural Experimental Farms.	16,100	17,264	16,034	1 230	...	
B.—Agricultural Experiments	...	...	297	...	297	
C.—Destruction of Locusts	...	33,406	3,555	29,851	...	
D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show.	4,300	4,270	4,270	...	...	
E.—Veterinary Charges	79,800	69,280	77,635	...	8,355	
F.—Agricultural Works	800	1,228	5,692	...	4,464	
G.—Museum	6.600	6,477	7,440	...	963	
H.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, etc.	4,400	4,057	3,986	71	...	
I.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments.	...	...	...	...	...	
I-1.—Provincial Statistics	19,000	21,720	14,344	7,376	...	
J.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	
XIV. Miscellaneous — *Non-voted*	1,81,500	1,81,500	1,81,500	...	...	
XIV. Miscellaneous — *Voted*	82,500	80,922	51,856	29,066	...	
Expenditure incurred in Other Demands—						
1. Taxes on Income	19,000	19,443	16,163	3,280	...	
Irrigation — *Non-voted*	1,15,000	Not known as yet.	1,20,164	...	1,20,164	
Irrigation — *Voted*	3,76,000	3,12,189	1,71,643	1,40,546	...	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,68,000	3,64,949	2,33,731	1,31,218	...	
Interest on other obligations	22,000	Not known as yet.	17,818	...	17,818	
Currency	1,000	1,500	1,528	...	28	
Civil Works — *Non-voted*	2,000	...	...	...	...	
Civil Works — *Voted*	17,24,000	15,37,580	10,42,637	4,94,943	...	
Frontier Watch and Ward	9,48,000	8,04,555	7,17,605	86,950	...	
Territorial and Political Pensions	37,000	37,530	36,954	576	...	
Superannuation allowances and Pensions	91,000	89,749	68,338	21,411	...	
Stationery and Printing	1,000	1,222	1,000	222	...	
Interest on Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	
Customs	13,000	12,819	11,690	1,129	...	
Total	1,14,24,000	1,07,21,776	98,65,513	11,13,247	2,56,984	Net increase of Rs. 8,56,263.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Contagious diseases during the year 1928-29 and 1929-30.

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
1. Tetanus	...	...	4	4
Bovines.				
1. Rinderpest . . .	343	290	4	4
2. Foot and mouth disease .	905	27	522	...
3. Anthrax . . .	1	1	2	2
4. Black quarter . .	3	3	12	4
5. Other contagious diseases .	202	32	83	20
Others.				
1. Anthrax . . .	544	514	912	912
2. Sheep pox . . .	2,384	310	1,146	115
3. Goat and sheep scab .	8,794	950	4,224	286
4. Camel Mange . . .	10	...	87	3
5. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.	413	393	1,466	860
6. Foot and mouth disease .	2,124	35	954	...
7. Wire worm . . .	...	...	5,309	903
8. Liver Fluke . . .	945	412	47,874	9,958
9. Other contagious diseases .	2,466	91	3,486	249
10. Rabies	1	1	...	...
Total .	19,135	3,059	66,035	13,320

APPENDIX XXVII.

Provincial Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1929-30.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered.					
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Chagai District.	Total.
1	Manak Kathiawar .	...	...	39	8	...	47
2	Karchief Kathiawar .	...	...	55	...	...	55
3	Maharaj II Kathiawar .	...	...	...	...	41	41
4	Confidential Kathiawar .	...	...	21	...	...	21
5	Techorlu Arab . .	...	46	...	...	...	46
6	Kalat Arab . . .	11	...	...	...	...	11
7	Meadow Arab . .	32	27	...	...	...	59
8	Cicero Arab . .	29	15	...	...	...	44
9	Arabian Knight Arab .	24	36	...	...	...	60
10	Count Palatine T. B. E.	19	8	...	...	...	27
11	Foreign Legion T. B. E.	15	12	...	...	...	27
12	Atheling Arab . .	31	28	...	...	...	59
	Total .	161	172	115	8	41	497

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Income-tax.

—	1928-29.			1929-30.			Remarks.
	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	Ordinary tax.	Super-tax.	Total.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	20,049	...	20,049	4,294	...	4,294	
Reduced	*3,781	...	3,781	1,027	...	1,027	
Balance	16,268	...	16,268	3,267	...	3,267	
Assessment during the year	99,347	12,225	1,11,572	1,21,929	24,848	1,46,777	
Penalties under Section 46 (1)	3,673	...	3,673	1,127	...	1,127	
Miscellaneous Receipts	5	...	5	6	...	6	
Total Demand	1,19,293	12,225	1,31,518	1,26,329	24,848	1,51,177	† Out of 507 private assessees, 168 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46(1) were imposed in 60 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 12 cases.
Arrears at the close of the year	4,294	...	4,294	16,203	...	16,203	
Excess collection	1,838	...	1,838	483	...	483	
Net collection	1,10,274	12,225	1,22,499	1,04,438	24,848	1,29,286	
Assessment per assessee works out to—							
Officials exclusive of tax deducted at source.	...	...	95	...	...	82	
Others	...	...	201	...	...	277	‡ Out of 456 private assessees 151 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 28 cases and certificates under section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 7 cases.
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	...	...	897	...	...	1,031	
Number of officials found liable to tax	...	...	65	...	...	88	
Number of others	...	...	†507	...	...	‡456	
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year							
Officials	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Others	...	...	10	...	...	35	

Remarks.	Rs.	A.	P.
Written off as irrecoverable	...	...	
* Section 27	=1,241	8	0
Written off as irrecoverable	512	1	0
Reduced on appeal	2,927	7	0

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing for the previous (1928-29) and the current (1929-30) years the capital value of the buildings, water supplies and electrical installations, maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of installations under various sub-heads of Head 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital values of—	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	74,50,912	87,82,535
Water Supply Installations	9,68,591	10,77,967
Electrical Installations	1,24,212	2,18,198
Total	85,43,715	1,00,78,700

Expenditure.	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
Buildings—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	938	557	2,931	1,634
Taxes	4,177	...	4,726	...
Land Revenue	14,627	11,441	25,246	21,573
General Administration	27,130	63,402	48,762	80,101
Administration of Justice	2,435	12,253	828	8,054
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,911	3,337	3,548	2,606
Police	22,205	25,852	11,799	41,939
Ecclesiastical	...	1,378	...	1,122 (Non-voted)
Political	33,528	33,658	22,463	22,609
Education	5,382	7,707	14,432	6,904
Medical	46,775	28,096	32,048	32,413
Public Health	4,705	27,121	...	28,852
Aviation	...	...	...	...
Civil Works—Buildings	6,670	3,773	11,409	14,835
Miscellaneous Departments	4,617	16,540	860	31,708
Miscellaneous	...	5,705	...	...
Scientific Departments	...	...	119	...
Total	1,75,100	2,42,820	1,79,171	2,94,350

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing for the previous (1928-29) and the current (1929-30) years the capital value of the Buildings maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital value of Buildings maintained . . .	10,81,991	12,42,492

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	29,238	46,427	26,231	58,445
Total .	29,238	46,427	26,231	58,445

APPENDIX C.

Road statement for Baluchistan.

Class A Roads. (Continuous maintenance.)

Item No.	Name of road.	Length miles.	Length metalled.	Remarks.
1	Bolan (Sibi-Quetta) . . .	102	42·91	
2	Chaman (Quetta-Chaman) . .	79	52·35	
3	Zhob (Kuchlak *viâ* Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman).	190	...	
4	Ziarat (Quetta *viâ* Ziarat to Smallan)	99	6·00	
5	Kalat (Sariab-Mastung) . . .	39½	30·00	Includes 1¼ miles to Mastung Road Station.
6	Nushki (Lak Pass-Robat) . .	431	...	
7	Urak (Quetta-Urak) . . .	12	6·00	
8	Sperargha (Yaru-Pishin-Sperar-agha-Chinali).	87	6·00	
9	Killa Saifulla (Killa Saifulla *viâ* Chinali to Loralai).	46	...	
10	Harnai (Harnai *viâ* Smallan to Loralai).	54	35·31	
11	Duki (Smallan-Duki) . . .	22	...	
12	Bori (Loralai *viâ* Kapip to Fort Sandeman).	114	...	
13	Dera Gazi Khan (M. 17 Bori road *viâ* Rakhn ito Barkhan).	130	...	
14	Musakhel (Mekhtar *viâ* Murgha to Musakhel).	50	...	
15	Dera Ismail Khan (Kapip *viâ* Manikhawa to Dhanasar).	37	...	Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Manikhawa.
16	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Moghalkot to Zermilan).	66	...	Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Moghalkot.
17	Shingar (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Bahram Khel to Shingar).	30	...	Pack road beyond Bahram Khel.
18	Civil station roads (Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Ziarat).	30	24·41	
	Total .	1,618½	202·98	

Class B Roads. (Occasional maintenance.)

Item No.	Name of road.	Length miles.	Remarks.
1	Khushdil Khan (from Pishin) . . .	9	
2	Bostan (from Yaru)	6	
3	Gulistan (Link from Chaman Road) . .	21	
4	Saranan (from Pishin)	5	Cart roads.
5	Bogra (Chaman *vid* Bogra Pass to Killa Abdulla).	34	
6	Nari Gorge (from Sibi)	7	
7	Regi (from Baleli and Samungli) . .	21½	
8	Loe Band (from Hindubagh) . . .	50	
9	Pashai Narai (from Bahram Khel to Mir Ali Khel).	24	
10	Marsinzai (to Moghalkot Road) . . .	10	
11	Ahmedi Durga (from Manikhawa and Shingar).	29	
12	Duki direct (from Loralai) . . .	21	Pack roads.
13	Shaighaloo (Killa Saifulla *vid* Sharan Jogezai and Shaighaloo to Fort Sandeman).	101	
14	Sirki Jungle (to Killa Saifulla Road) . .	8	
15	Gwal (Loralai to Gwal Haiderzai) . .	39	
16	Mangi (from Ziarat)	21	
	Total .	406½	

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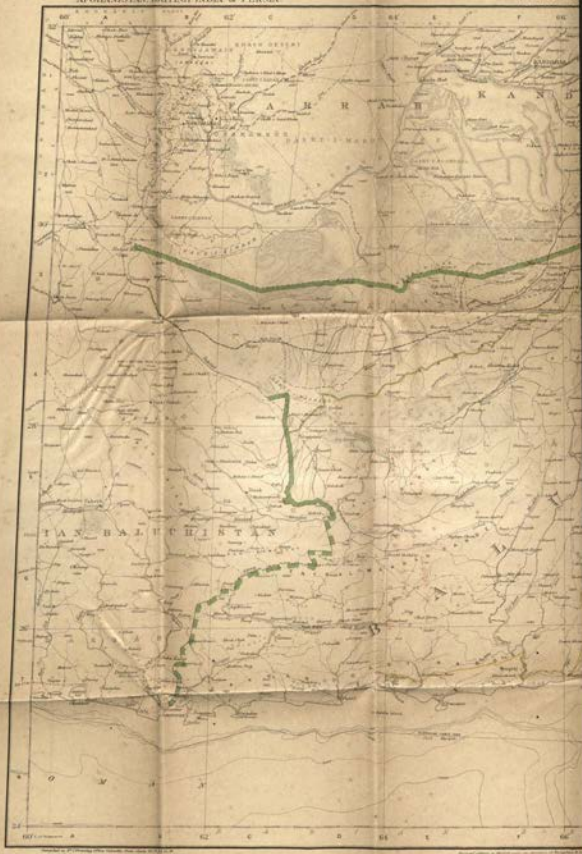
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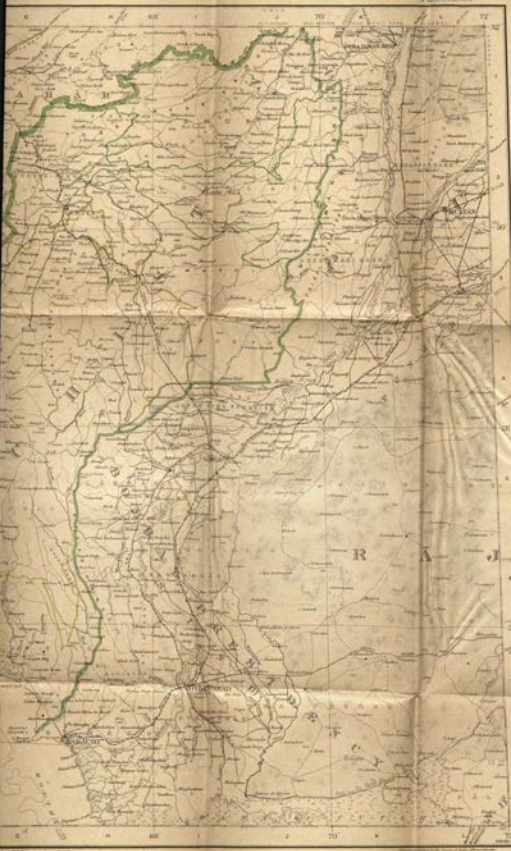

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